The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

No bills or receipt sent to individual subscribers.

The People.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL IX.—NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY 21, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.

LOOK OUT,

Engineers, Firemen and Railroaders in General!

ABOUT TO BE DISPLACED.

The Change of Motive Power and the Consolidation of Elevated and Surface Roads Imply a Wholesale Reduction of Wages—On to the Ballot Box with the S. L. P. Ballot!

Fellow Wage Slaves, especially those who are employed on the railroads of Greater New York:—

What means the change of motive power from steam to electricity on the Elevated roads and the consolidation of the elevated and surface roads of Greater New York to the working class, employed thereon, but who own them not, and the capitalist class who do own them but work not—unless "working the workers," creating surplus wealth, can be called "work."

I shall take up the Brooklyn "L" Railroad Co. first, because it is the first railroad in Greater New York that is to adopt the 3d-rail system of traction, which we find in a notice to its employés posted during the first week of last April, and reads as follows:

On and after the 1st of July, 1899, the Company will operate its cars with electricity; locomotive engineers and firemen may file applications, as soon as possible, as motormen at $2.25 per day, having first choice.

Just think of it, first choice for a reduction in wages! The engineers are now receiving $3.50 per day for 10 hours' labor; and as to the firemen, they have first choice of bucking the "extra list," because the motor can be operated by one man, where an engine requires two.

The law may call for two men on a motor, but this is nothing to the "autocrat capitalist" who carries a Judge in his pocket.

Traction trains travel at a higher rate of speed than steam trains. This enables the company to get more surplus value—more trips out of the employés than now—in the same time.

At the same time, the motorman, formerly engineer, will do the work of the guards, by using a lever, in cab, with which he opens and closes all car doors and gates upon signal from conductor—one man on rear car—, which at present requires one man at every gate.

Automatic station announcers, with bells attached, will occupy a conspicuous position inside of the cars, thus enabling passengers to read the stations and dispensing with the melodious voice of the guards—a voice, however, that I expect will be heard at the polls next election.

These two automatic features are now in vogue on the "L" in Chicago; they will be introduced where traffic is light, the same as turn-stiles, and until the passengers become accustomed to these labor-displacers, whereupon they will be used where traffic is heavy.

We have seen that traction trains travel faster than steam trains. Under consolidation of "L" and surface roads these trains will travel still faster, because consolidation enables the companies to run all "L" trains as expresses, while the surface trolley lines will take all of the local traffic. This means more trips for labor in the same time than now, and more surplus value—capitalist wealth for the company. This will suit the single taxers, who want more work. No wonder Tom Johnston is a single taxer, and loved Henry George for leading labor into shambles through teaching false political economy.

The result of traction and consolidation on the Brooklyn roads, in the near future, will be increased dividends. Dividends have also been increasing in the past, as witness the following statement, lately made in the Brooklyn "Eagle," a capitalist mouthpiece, which is regarded as an authority on Brooklyn rapid transit matters. The earnings being $799,541 for March, an increase of $67,083 over March of last year; and of $7,415,245 from July 1, an increase of $823,340, that paper said: "This shows an increase at the rate of 12½ per cent. Clearly the promised prosperity has come"—for the capitalist class, sure.

Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, Democrat capitalist, was a very large share-holder in this company; when he was Governor of New York State, about 4 years ago, he broke the Buffalo railroad strike, by using the State troops to aid the railroad companies in violating the law which its employés were trying to enforce.

Levi P. Morton, Republican capitalist, when he was Governor of New York State, did the very same thing during the Brooklyn railroad strike—the very railroads that R. P. Flower controlled, and that the Single Taxer Tom Johnston had an interest in. Here we find that these three capitalists, although of different political creeds, have one policy in common—fleecing labor. If it is right to use the militia in protecting the property of the capitalist class, it surely is right to use the militia in protecting the property of the working class—its labor power—or the body that that is stored in.

The Manhattan "L" will also adopt the same system as the Brooklyn roads, in conjunction with the Third Avenue Cable road, which is now being transformed into a traction road by labor, NOT CAPITAL, because capital is the wealth that enables the capitalists to live without working, the wealth he takes away from labor. Capitalists don't labor.

The Manhattan "L" has issued bonds to the tune of 18 million dollars for traction. And still many of Arthur's (Chief of the Locomotive Engineers' Union) dupes imagine that electricity wont come in their time. This illusion is due to old trade union ideas, and must be driven out with the progressive ideas, with the facts of new trade unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which uses the political wing of organized labor, the Socialist Labor Party, as an auxiliary. Can a bird fly straight with only one wing? No! Neither can a union, or labor, rise out of its present condition without using its political and economic wings as a unit.

The new Vice-President, Alfred Skitt, Vanderbilt's man, has been quoted as saying that he would save a million dollars a year for the company. This was no idle boast, for he has even reduced the salaries of the smaller officials, which was a surprise, in addition to discharging many trackmen and economizing on train dispatchers, clerks and stations—with the Utica disaster as an immediate result. W. E. Baker, General Superintendent, formerly of the Chicago "L" traction road, is to aid in saving that million, by pressing the button so that labor will receive the full knock.

Last year the gatemen on the "L" roads were shocked with turn-stiles. On the Third Avenue cable road's new power house, near the capitalists' new speedway, where the workingmen must keep off. Labor will receive another shock: 40 steel stokers will do the work of 120 hand stokers.

All of these railroads have two more great features in common. One is: that passengers are compelled to hang to straps and stand up in lieu of a seat, as all should have; the other is: that conductors and guards are compelled to drive the passengers into the already over-crowded cars, or lose their jobs. This is done to increase surplus wealth with which the capitalists may have some more yillas, yachts and concubines.

In the face of all these facts it cannot be denied that all railroads, in Greater New York at least, are owned by Democratic, Republican, Single Tax and Prohibition capitalists; that they are operated for dividends; and that those dividends must be increased at all hazards, and at the expense of the working class, especially out of the employés. We even find that these capitalists are trying to out-do one another in grabbing the valuable tunnel franchise, with the aid of Teddy Roosevelt, who sanctions a perpetual leasehold through 50 and 25 years extensions on the ground that there is too much corruption in municipal ownership. Thus Roosevelt unconsciously betrays the rottenness of his own class—the capitalist class, and shows the need of a political revolution.

All of these facts point in one direction: that the source of all evils of our present form of society is the private ownership of the instruments of production. Private ownership of railroads, mills, mines and factories, etc., gives the power to the capitalist class to bribe, to live in idle luxury, and to make labor power work longer than is necessary for its reproduction; it compels our class, the working class, to sell its product before it is produced. Herein lies the power of the capitalists. Take it away from them, it is only a "vested" right. Our inherent (natural) right to life, and the right to equal opportunity, comes before "vested" rights. "Vested" right is simply a privilege that has been extended through the ballot box and may be recalled through the same method; all other ways are foolish ways. But it would not be foolish to use the militia to support our verdict at the ballot box, if it became necessary, after we had voted capitalism down.

The remedy lies in public ownership of the instruments of production, and can only be brought about through the working class at the ballot box by using the intelligent ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, the only honest labor party in existence to-day; the only party that stands for the overthrow of capitalism (the present form of society) and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, a republic where the hours of labor will be reduced according to progress; a republic where the working class will receive the entire benefit of improved machinery, and the full benefit of the product—its labor power, a republic where labor will be looked upon as an honor and not as a drudge; where men will be well fed, clothed and shod and educated, and where that manhood destroyer—charity—will be unknown.

These are the principles that the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are founded upon. Beware, my fellow workingmen, of the "municipal ownership" of railroads, gas plants, etc., as advocated by the Pingrees of Michigan, the Sam Jones of Ohio, the Chases of Massachusetts, the Tammanites and Republican Reformers, and the newspaper fakirs of the New York "Journal" stripe, whose owner holds 11,000 shares of Metropolitan Traction stock; beware of such municipal ownerships, for such an ownership has been, and is now, in operation on the Brooklyn Bridge and has been very detrimental to Labor: for the labor on that beautiful structure, erected by labor, has had its wages reduced from $4 per day to $2 per day.

Down with capitalist institutions; up with Socialist institutions!

S.—RAILROAD EMPLOYE.

Remit by money-order, registered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by twp or one-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordinary letters! Why run any risks?

A CONVERSION.

Reasons Why a Leading Frenchman Comes Out Flat-footedly for Socialism.

Comrade Jean Jaures' Masterly Analysis of the Imperativeness of the Open Advocacy of Socialism on the Part of a Man of Active Mind and Active Conscience—"Dreyfus" and "Expansion".

At the May Day celebration in Paris, France, an incident occurred to which Comrade Jean Jaures, the well known French Socialist, justly attaches great importance. M. de Pressensé, a leading man of letters and science in France, appeared there, and in eloquent language announced his henceforth adhesion to the cause of the class-conscious Working Class. Writing on the May Day celebration in the "Petite République" Jaures says:

"I can not omit mentioning with joyful pride the decisive words of M. de Pressensé. He declared that the bourgeoisie, no longer capable of defending the elemental liberties of the citizen, had gone into positive bankruptcy; that the proletariat alone had become a guarantee against pretorian violence and clerico-military barbarism; and that it were an iniquitous act to take shelter behind the working class, as behind a living rampart, without joining it and sharing all its struggles.

"He proceeded solemnly to declare before the representatives of all the organizations of our Party that he adhered to revolutionary Socialism. This adhesion will surprise only those unacquainted with both the high character of M. de Pressensé and the long labors his mind has gone through. He is not of those 'choice spirits' who think and act by halves. He knows that, in the life of nations and in the conscience of individuals, crises arise that demand a plain showing of colors. He knows that one should always follow the logical sequences of his thoughts, and accept them in full.

"Thus, this explicit and formal adhesion to Socialism by M. de Pressensé seems to me the natural result of his whole life thought. It is the joining and fusing of two forces that operated within him separately, and that one day were bound to draw near and mingle into one.

"I remember an essay written by him some time ago, wherein he foreshadows the substitution on a large scale of social and collective property for individual and capitalist property. But though, as early as then, he announced the economic arrival of the proletariat, it was not upon the proletarian movement that he rested his internal life, his high conception of morality and of the dignity of man. Certainly, Protestant individualism, that has incited so many powerful energies, but that accommodates itself rather too readily to the bourgeois privilege of property, had long ceased to satisfy him, even within the order of thought and of moral life. He sought an ample form of unity, capable of containing all mankind without oppressing them, and he studied with a sympathetic curiosity that one moment made room to rather hazardous interpretations, and produced those essays of Anglo-Saxon Catholicism that strove to reconcile the unity of the large human family with the freedom of the individual.

"On last May Day he showed with great power how the egoism of the class of ruling bourgeois had found in the organization of the present Church and Army instruments ready at hand for its use; how the ruling bourgeoisie, in the Dreyfus crisis, failed to defend human rights; how it lent itself to the criminal sophistication of the idea of patriotism; how there is no longer any principle of morality with the bourgeois.

"Thus the proletariat, destined to rejuvenate society economically, is the only moral force extant, the only force of sincerity and truth. Economic truths and high moral exigencies, both lead to the same Socialist conclusion. Socialism is the height whither all ascending routes lead to.

"Now, then, when one puts into one idea, into one principle, all the thoughts of his learning and all his conscience as man, must he not become revolutionary? How could he subordinate to selfish considerations and to the hypocritical legality of a condemned class that carries within it both the actual force of the economic movement, and the force of a moral idea?

"It was thus inevitable that a man such as M. de Pressensé was bound to become a revolutionary Socialist."

Not the least interesting of the May Day demonstrations on American territory was that held in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The day was there observed with all its far-reaching revolutionary purport. A magnificent parade, headed by the picture of Karl Marx and the red banner of International Brotherhood, opened in the morning the festivities that closed late at night with dancing and recitations.

Puerto Rico in the stomach of the American capitalist may yet some day illustrate the fable of the frog that swallowed a snake.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

IN LABOR'S NAME.

Laughing, Workers Led to the Capitalist Political Shambles.

"The Socialists Are Dead Ducks," Say the Labor Skates, But They Do Not See the Hand of Vengeance in Their Joy—A History of the Union-Wrecking Fakirs Masquerading in the Guise of Organized Labor.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—The polls closed an hour earlier than usual in the city election here on May 2. Thirteen thousand registered voters failed to vote. The Socialists polled 361 votes, a gain of 11 since the last municipal election. In consequence, the labor skates are laughing in their dirty sleeves, and say the Socialist Labor Party is dead in Baltimore. However, the skates have only dug their own graves. We distributed 15,000 platforms, 1,000 copies of "The Tocsin" and 500 of THE PEOPLE during the campaign. This literature did not fall upon barren soil, though it did not seem to bear fruit at the election just held. When the truth is once clummed into the hard heads of the working class they do not soon forget. In the fifteen thousand platforms distributed there was a prophecy of the coming of the labor skate in this campaign. His shadow was cast on the horizon long before a candidate was nominated. Guided by the experience of the past, we knew his dirty tactics, and we pointed them out to the people. Guided by the same experience, we know the object of his skatings, and we intend to point THAT out to the people.

Hayes has been elected. As before stated, Hayes is a capitalist lawyer. With him we have nothing to do. We know that every act of his, where the material interests of the capitalist class and the working class are involved, will be to the advantage of the capitalist class. It is with the labor skate we have to deal, in his rôle of chief booster before election and abject apologist after election. Hayes has issued the usual capitalist address about "reduction of the burdens of taxation"; but not one word about the working class, not a syllable which could be construed as in any measure bearing on the question of labor. Election day is past; labor is shelved. Exuent omnes—"Git off the earth."

"President" Hirsh, of the Workingmen's (?) Association, interview himself the day following election, and proclaimed "that labor turned the tide." We will watch that tide—it carries on its filthy crest the hope of emolument from the manifestation of the sad-faced, broken-down, unclass-conscious working class, the men who laughed as they were led to the political shambles. They never gave the thought of deception a consideration; never for a moment suspected they were the dummies in a sham exhibition. They heard the trumpets, they saw the glare, and they passed on—satisfied.

But this Workingmen's Association? By what means was it maintained? A recent issue of THE PEOPLE chronicled the fight that took place just previous to election over the question of endorsing the Democratic or the Republican "friend of labor"; how the first endorsement proposed precipitated riot, lights were turned out, police called in, etc.; how, on the following meeting night, the field being clear, the Democratic "friend of labor" was endorsed. All this at that time seemed inexplicable. However, it is very evident now that the Democrat HAD to be endorsed or the Workingmen's Association, skates and all, would have been cast out upon a troubled sea of financial difficulties. The entire expenses of the Workingmen's Association since its organization were paid out of funds supplied by the Democratic City Committee. But the real workingmen never questioned the right of these labor guerillas to drag their name through the mire of capitalist political seduction. Being sincere themselves, they never dreamed that every word these seducers of the working class uttered in the name of organized labor had its "exchange value," if not in money, at least in the spoils of a promised job. And this City Committee, which defrayed the expenses of the Workingmen's (?) Association from its very inception.—of whom was it constituted? One of its "Advisory Board" was ex-Governor Brown, the man who used the militia of Maryland to break up the miners' strike of 1894, when the miners were as peaceful as a congregation of Quakers. The Workingmen's Association would have none of Governor Brown himself! Oh! no; he was a naughty-naughty Governor to the working class. But Governor Brown was a supporter of Hayes, and the Workingmen's Association endorsed Hayes! Governor Brown helped defray the expenses of the Workingmen's Association, and the Workingmen's Association was opposed to "the Brown movement." Was ever fake more palpable?

The success of this movement of deceit is apparent to the capitalists, and they are planning another decoy for the fall elections. The "WAGE EARNERS" are to be recognized in the legislative slate. "Prominent LABOR men" will be candidates for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket. These "prominent labor men" are those who can be trusted to sacrifice their fellows at the capitalist altar; they are to be the means by which the Democratic wing of capitalism will secure a seat in the United States Senate, and the sacred name of Labor will be the rallying cry of these polluted political prostitutes.

The patronage resulting from the Democratic victory will not be distributed until the Mayor-elect takes hold of the reins of the capitalist horses and rides in the chariot of "Good Government"—reduced taxes. By that time the stench of the Workingmen's Association will cling only to the dung hill of skatedom. But will the worked workers have forgotten that "labor" is to be rewarded, and be again ready to look up smiling beneath the fakirs' axe?

From us they shall learn the TRUTH, for THE SOCIALISTS NEVER FORGET!

ARMAND HAMMER.

Far-reaching, aye ubiquitous is the avenging hand of the class-conscious uprising of Labor. Mr. James Sovereign, the slimy Labor Fakir, who has been kicked around, from the East to the South, and, from the South, Westward, has just got a deserved kick there to. He landed some little time ago in Idaho, where his wiles secured for him credentials from a local miners' organization at Wallace, Idaho, to the convention of the Western Labor Union that met in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th instant, but, upon recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, backed by ample documents, the convention threw out his credentials and him along with them, on the ground of his being a "suspicious character, whose record showed that he was untrue to the interests of the workingmen."

Mr. Sovereign had now better move on to the Island of Luzon and try to fakir it among the Tagalos.

Prof. John D. Quackenbos, of Columbia University, has been saying things.

In sight of the fact that Miss Helen Gould has been distributing loaves of bread free, gratis and for nothing among the policemen, whom she thus tries to make "willing," to, whenever occasion should offer, club open the heads of the Manhattan Elevated and Western Union workingmen, on the sweat of whose brow she lives;—in sight of this fact, the Professor is of the opinion that this lady is putting a bright example of "judicious deeds of charity."

It might have helped to make the point clear if Prof. John D. Quackenbos had confided to his audience the extent to which he may have come within the radius of Miss Gould's "judicious distributions."

There are few things that so lubricate a capitalist professor's tongue as "judicious distributions." Under such circumstances we have known them to become positively eloquent, thrillingly eloquent.

Barondess' pure and simple Cloakmakers' Union is making an experience. Its walking delegates, having reached the end of their tether of false promises, were considered unfit, and turned down; whereupon these gentlemen refused to be turned down, claim to have a vested right in their jobs, and, threaten to appeal to the Courts for "justice and their rights."

It is not at all surprising that these Labor Fakirs should fall back for help upon the politicians against their dupes of the rank and file; but pitiable is the plight of that duped rank and file, that having allowed these fakirs to ride on their backs, and having thus advertised them to and given them prestige in the eyes of the politicians, now find that they themselves put into the hands of the fakirs the club with which they are threatened.

This is an excellent opportunity for the rank and file of the cloak makers to square themselves with the Labor Movement and get even with their misleaders. Let them leave in the hands of the fakirs the hollow jobs; let them pull out, organize a bona fide, because intelligent, union of their trade; and let them place themselves under the shield of the S. T. & L. A.

The S. T. & L. A. is a "rough on fakirs," and as deadly to them as arsenic is "rough on rats."

The employés of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are receiving some telling lessons on the beauties of being "practical." Socialism, being a "whole loaf," is too much to expect all at once; the practical course is to be satisfied with "half a loaf." The "half a loaf" of goodies that have fallen to the lot of these erring brothers consists of the following items:

1. They have had to buy new badges, and pay $3 a piece for them, getting nothing for the old ones;

2. They have had to buy new uniforms at $13. Formerly they could buy the uniform by instalments; now they had to pay cash.

Incidentally it may be noted that there being an army of 11,000 of these employés, the sum of $176,000 is, accordingly, squeezed out of them in advance of all wages, and the bulk of that grand total, at least a good chunk of it goes as clean profits into the pockets of a few of the company's favorites.

Query: There being at the most 500 gentlemen into whose pockets such wholesale theft flows, to say nothing of the running thievings during employment, how long is the 10,500 majority to continue on these "practical" lines? how much longer will it be before they get weary of this sort of thing, and, calling upon their fellow fleecees in other departments of fleecedom to join them, become "unpractical," "whole-loaf-demanding" Socialists, and turn the fleecers and their system down for once and all?

A SPECIMEN

Millionaire Rosewell P. Flower's Biography Inspected.

HIS "GENIUS."

Like the Biographies of Most of Our Great Cumulators of "Original Accumulation", the Flower Biography is Mum on the Period During Which the "Accumulating" was Done—Various Points.

Again a "self-made man," who started poor, and, by dint of "genius," "enterprise" and "thrift" rose to millionairdom, has died. His death has brought up his life; and the latter already begins to be pointed to as a thing fit for emulation, as a complete refutation of "Socialistic teachings, together with their inumoral tendencies of family relations." Let's now inspect this biography.

In the first place, one is not a little surprised to learn that Mr. Flower's father was named "Nathan Monroe," and that his mother it is who was called "Flower." At the very least, this does not suggest an orthodox state of family relations.

Passing from that, one plunges into the career proper of the departed genius. Born in 1835, he struggles along until September, 1853, when he lands into a Deputy Postmaster's berth with $50 a month, keeps the place 6 years, and then retires with $1,000 saved. Thus, in 1859, Mr. Flower, with a capital of $1,000 "starts in." At this stage the biography becomes nebulous. Quite accurate and in detail until then, a sudden leap of 10 years is now made. The intervening space is slurred over. One is simply informed that he "bought a jewelry store." After these 10 years the "genius" turns up as a railroad magnate, and from there his course is ever higher into the millions.

Now, just such episodes of darkness one is apt to encounter in the biographies of every large capitalist. It is the period when the "genius" makes his real "original accumulation." There is something odd about the genesis of this "original accumulation." It seems to partake of the quality of seed. It shuns the light. It can grow, cast roots and spread only below ground. It must burrow under ground. Only there where the rays of sun light can't touch it does it thrive. So with this "original accumulation." Curious genius that can thrive only in the dark.

• • •

After Mr. Flower reappeared above the surface a rich, very rich man, his biography again becomes continuous, but not until then. And yet, while from that moment on there are no more skips and jumps in point of dates, the skips and jumps in point of facts become more numerous. Two of these skips and jumps deserve mention.

The Flower biographist presents his object in the light of an all-round genius. Not only was he a Napoleon of Finance, he was also a Napoleon of Politics, and to illustrate this latter point the "surprising majority with which Mr. Flower defeated W. Waldorf Astor" in the Elenventh New York Congressional District, in 1881, is extensively dilated on. The incident is well worth notice: it throws not a little light on the capitalist's activity, whether that activity be in politics or elsewhere: it brings out well the sponge and idle feature of the "genius" capitalist.

He who reads that passage of the Flower biography would imagine that the gentleman planned and conducted his campaign; that he addressed many meetings; that the power of his oratory and the superior intellect that he showed himself possessed of was what won the day. Not at all. There was not in New York City an idler man during that campaign, a bye-election, by the way, than our Napoleon Flower. He simply did nothing—except to hire and keep in funds one of the astutest politicians of the day, Solon B. Smith. While Flower lay lolling on lounges, unable to utter a political speech, or give the boundaries of the District he was running in, Smith did the campaigning. The glory, if there be any in it, at any rate the "cleverness" of having turned a Republican majority of 3,000 into an equal Democratic majority, and electing our Napoleon, belonged to Solon B. Smith; but his work, like the work of all capitalists' employés falls exclusively to the exploiter: the capitalist sponges up both the profits and the glory.

The second point worth mentioning in this "biography" is the praises bestowed on our "genius" on the score of his honor, patriotism and law-abiding qualities, particularly during his Gubernatorial term. The Buffalo switchmen's strike stands as a monument to give the lie to such claims. Governors there have been and will continue to be, so long as capitalist Governors are elected, who will violate the law they swear to uphold everytime that such violation is needed by the capitalist class; but to the law-abiding Flower was reserved the distinction of himself violating the very law that he had just signed. The perjury, the law-breaking characteristic of Flower is immortalized by his conduct in that strike.

Next to, just now, even more so than the Lives of Plutarch, the lives of the capitalists furnish greatest instruction.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York
— EVERY SUNDAY. —

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance:

one year $0.50
six months 0.25
single copies 0.02

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

Allied Printing Trades Union Label Council New York City

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2.068
In 1890	13.331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21.157
In 1894	33.133
In 1896 (Presidential	36.564
In 1898 82,204	

The Spirit-World is not shut off, —
Thy sense is locked; thy soul is numb;
Up, up, Young Man, and boldly bathe
Thy earthy breast in the Red of the Morning Dawn!
GOETHE.

THE VOICE OF MICHIGAN'S STATE COMMITTEE.

DETROIT, May 14, 1899.—At a meeting of the State Committee, held on May 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to be sent to the National Executive Committee, with the request that they be published in the Party organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts":

RESOLVED, That the Michigan State Committee fully endorse the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee towards the pure and simple trade unions;

RESOLVED, That the Michigan State Committee recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only true upholder and defender of the rights of the wage working class in its economic struggles with the capitalist class, by combining the political with the economic struggle. Pure and simple unions are at present nothing but tools used by the capitalist class to keep the wage working class in subjection; they are officered and disciplined from above by the capitalist class or, at best, have dwindled down to mere sick and death benefit societies, being unable to cope with concentrated capital on the economic field alone; the overwhelming majority of the working class find themselves excluded from the pure and simple trades union on account of high dues charged by them;

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the fearless position taken by the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" in showing up the false economics published by the "Volkszeitung" on the tax question, and we condemn the suppression by its Editor of valuable information in reply to the same;

RESOLVED, That we denounce as an unwarranted, arbitrary and treacherous action the apparent use of the mailing list of THE PEOPLE by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" to send out a paper attacking the principles of the S. L. P.;

RESOLVED, That we do not consider the "Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association" a fit body to govern or publish a Socialist paper while such body tolerates within its ranks men who are hostile to the Party or its tactics.

M. MEYER,
Secretary State Committee.

"THE BIRD IN HAND."

It is not the high-handedness of the proceedings of the Federal military authorities in Idaho that deserves main attention; nor yet is it the thuggish instinct of "Property" in that region, now declaring brazenly that what is wanted is "the dull thud of the gallows";—neither of these evidences of Capitalist Class brutality is the real point that deserves attention; that which recent events at Cœur d'Alene emphatically point the finger to is a fact of deep import, to wit, the fact of the radically false tactics Labor has pursued in that region.

The thought of independent Labor politics sprang up around the Idaho mines many a year ago. The capitalist massacres and crimes of 1892 stimulated the thought, yet, strange to observe, simultaneously caused its virtual abandonment. The miners understood the power that lay behind Government; they knew that power was within their reach; and they moved towards putting it into their hands. No sooner, though, were they in motion in that direction, when they succumbed to a fatal illusion.

"Rather a bird in hand than twenty in the bush" is one of those wise proverbs whose fate is to be very generally wrongly applied. A bird in hand is a bird: it is something tangible, and, above all, worth having; rather that, than twenty birds not in hand, is sensible enough. But the proverb is rendered ridiculous when based upon it, instead of a real bird, a bogus bird in hand is given the preference over twenty real ones in the bush: he who is satisfied therewith will never have even the "one bird" in his possession. It is the wrong application of the proverb that the Idaho men fell victims to. The Government of the State, of the Nation, seemed to them "birds in the bush"; to reach out for these, they took to be impractical, especially seeing that they might secure "a bird in hand," which otherwise they might forfeit. The "bird in hand" with which the men of Shoshone County contented themselves was the Sheriff of the county. In 1892 the Sheriff had been hostile; henceforth the Sheriff was to be their political creature. To make sure of that post, no doubt an important post, they abandoned all thought of well rounded Labor political action. The result was that the Capitalist Class captured the "twenty birds in the bush," and with them in its hands, rendered the "bird in hand" of the Shoshone County miners an idle toy: The Sheriff, James D. Young, was summarily arrested and imprisoned; true though he was to his constituents, he became helpless; the "twenty birds in the bush," assuming the shape of State and National forces, overwhelmed him, and the miners of Idaho stand, to-day, as helplessly exposed as they were before they had their "bird in hand."

The basis of the Labor Movement is co-extensive with the national domain; it must be conducted upon national lines; no Labor Movement, be it political or otherwise, but especially if political, is worth the trouble if it creeps into the narrow shell of local exigencies. The Working Class, standing erect, must deploy its lines with nothing short, of the Federal capital as its objective point,—and with all other offices—State and municipal—, like so many strategic points, only as means, temporary means at that, to reach the main point, without which all others will be found of as little profit as the loyal Sheriff of Shoshone County is now found to be to the men who expended all their energies in electing him.

Capitalism can not be checked, let alone throttled, locally.

On to Washington!

Owing to the length of the article "Different Tactics," published in this issue, the "May Day Overflow" is interrupted for this week.

The returns of the municipal elections in St. Louis record large gains for the Socialist Labor Party. Last year, the highest poll of any S. L. P. candidate was 312; this spring the highest poll reached 809. This is a fit reward for the aggressiveness with which the campaign was conducted.

It is to be hoped that the rôle played by the officers of the Longshoremen International Association during the Buffalo shovellers' strike has not gone by unperceived.

One of these officers, Henry C. Barter, the Secretary of the Association, sided decidedly with the contractors, who were the real grievance, and almost precipitated a fight.

Another, Keef, "President" of the Association, beat down the demands of the men—in capitalist and Labor Fakir parlance, he "made the demands more reasonable—, and then took the train for Pana, Ill., where, as a MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS BOARD OF MEDIATION, he is to "represent the Governor Tanner"!!

The "Labor Fakir" is a "Labor Worker."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

We hasten to convey good news to the toiling masses of the nation. They may now begin to breathe. After having fabricated a $100 a year physical burden of taxation, and strapped that on the back of the toilers of the land, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" has come down to a simply "theoretical burden." That's not so bad. Let metaphysicians sweat and grunt over that; we common mortals can now breathe, for which we may be devoutly glad.

Who would, after reading the below from the Reading, Pa., "Eagle" be stiff-necked enough still to maintain that wages don't go up, and that civilization and the dignity of woman are not promoted under the capitalist system? Surely none; just listen:

Several days ago an advertisement appeared in the "Eagle" want columns for a number of girls to work at drilling at the Chantrell Tool Works. In conversation with one of the members of the firm, the "Eagle" was told:

"We are very busy at present making hardware specialities and desire to employ young women. We have tried boys ranging in age from 14 to 19 in doing the same kind of work, but they are not as satisfactory. They as a general rule become reckless and have their eyes constantly fixed on the hands of the clock, waiting for the whistle to blow at 12 and 6 p. m. After some deliberation we decided to employ girls and secured quite a number. We were surprised to see how well they were able to do the work, which is not very hard. They mostly drill holes in locks, casings, etc., and are paid well. At present we employ 40 and can use more."

While at work the girls wear blue jackets or aprons. A special toilet is provided for them to wash and comb, together with other conveniences. They receive from $3 to $5 per week. Those employed live in Reading, Millmont, Oakland and other places. A number of others work in other departments, such as packing goods. Other large factories employ women in the drilling and other rooms. The Reading Hardware Works and the Mt. Penn Hardware Works have over 75 each. Most of them work in the lacquer room, scrubbing hardware, plating it, etc. About 40 are employed at the Reading Nickel Plating Works making bicycle saddles by machinery and are very efficient.

The below, taken from the "United Mine Workers' Journal," suggests the question, Was the writer thereof under the influence of opium?—;

One of the greatest labor demonstrations ever witnessed in America was the eight-hour meeting in New York City last Saturday evening.

Nearly 20,000 men who live by the sweat of their brows marched the streets, with music, banners, fireworks and bubbling enthusiasm, in earnest antagonism to slavery. This was a demonstration by the Central Federated Union, one of the strongest labor organizations in the world.

Ordinarily the number in parade does not represent more than one-fourth the membership and upon this basis that gathering was representative of seventy-five or eighty thousand men. The parade, great as it was in numbers, was only preliminary to the real business of the night.

They headed for Union Square, where a giant crowd awaited them and the tremendous gathering was addressed by the foremost citizens of New York. Whole families participated in this meeting, and the city was literally turned up side down. There was the best of order, every one seeming in a jolly mood and laughter and merriment resounded upon all sides, and the affair took on the appearance of a grand celebration indeed.

Numerous bands played national airs and orators of note preached the doctrine of eight-hours, organization and justice to the applauding throngs. It must have been an inspiring scene as the immense procession moved along, with an occasional calcium light, mounted upon a wagon, throwing a living stream of radiance upon the workers marching two abreast, while the mingling rays of red lights, sky rockets and other fireworks added to the splendor of the scene and the throughfares literally packed with enthused humanity, sending up cheer after cheer that shook the very foundations of the city.

The fact is that the "demonstration" there described was a flat failure, the flattest failure ever witnessed in New York. As readers of THE PEOPLE will have learned from the article "That Time Was, That Time is No More," in the issue of the 7th instant, the "demonstration" of the Central Federated Union (the new shroud in which the old and malodorous corpse of the Central Labor Union is now tricked out in) was intended to be a damper on the May Day demonstration of the Socialist Labor Party; when the day approached and the fakirs discovered that they were going to fall into the pit that they dug for the S. L. P., they tried "fusion"; but, as reported in the said article, their proposals were rejected with scorn, one member of the May Day Conference clinching the point by telling the Committee that proposed fusion: "You know you have no following, when you come to us, your plan is to march us by Tammany Hall and show that you have the goods to deliver; no, thank you!"

And that virtually ended the C. F. U.'s demonstration; the affair looked like a drowned hen. Nor will the influence of Mark Hanna over the columns of the "United Mine Workers' Journal" be able either to snuff out the significant Socialist demonstration in New York on May 1, nor to snuff into importance the fiasco of the New York fakirs.

Who says Labor does not pay the taxes? If any there be let him put on his thinking cap while reading this passage from the Hardy, Ark., "Morgan's Buzz-Saw":

There was a time in the history of this State of Arkansas, when the Legislature so far forgot itself and its duty to its constituents as to pass a law to tax dogs. Old citizens know something of the dimensions of the howl of protest that went up against that law and the Legislature that passed it. Statesmen whose star up to the time of voting for that tax, shone brightly in the political horizon, were buried in oblivion under the mighty wave of public indignation that swept like a cyclone over the State. At the next election the dog tax became the paramount issue. It assumed an importance and magnitude, in comparison with which, the free silver issue paled with insignificance.

As it is the poor, proverbially, who keep dogs, it is evident that Labor had to pay that tax, and that, rather than be crushed thereby, the intelligent Arkansas working class rose as a man and threw off the burden, and felt happy.

The below, taken from Pop Allen's Lincoln, Neb., "Independent," is well worth insertion in the columns of a funny journal. It runs thus:

There are two political parties in this country which are antagonistic. One is the People's party and the other is the Socialist Labor party, the members of which call themselves Socialists. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the Saunders County "Journal" says: "The Saunders County 'Journal' 'calls itself' and is a 'Populist newspaper,' and yet it is an advocate of Socialism." Then it adds: "Brother Tibbles simply tries to juggle with terms. If the government ownership of public utilities is not Socialism—also Populism—then we don't know the meaning and intent of the terms."

The government ownership of public utilities, where the employés are paid salaries, which become private property, is not Socialism, that is if Karl Marx or Proudhon know what Socialism was. In the Socialistic colonies of Ruskin and Equality, the workers have a common interest in all the property, but no salaries are paid, which the workers can use for their own personal benefit. If the Editor can straddle as wide apart as from pole to pole, he may be a Socialist and a Populist at one and the same time, otherwise not. Be one thing or the other, brother. You can't be both.

This "discussion" on Socialism and Marx between the "Independent" and the Saunders County "Journal" forcibly recalls the discussion on the Lord's Prayer between two soldiers in the trenches:

Jim—"Go to sleep; say your prayers."

Tom—"I can say my prayers all right; but you can't. You don't know the Lord's Prayer."

Jim—"Bet you, I do."

Tom—"Bet you a dollar, you don't."

Jim—"I take you up. Here's my dollar."

Tom—Here's mine. Now let's hear it."

Jim—

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Tom—"You won; here's, the dollar; but, Jim, I never thought you did know the Lord's Prayer."

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

KNOCKED OUT.

[The below is No. IV. and last of the series entitled "Demagogic Taxation Politics." It appeared in the "Vorwaerts" issue of 13th instant, and, with the regularity of clockwork was also SUPPRESSED from the daily editions of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." More than once, during the last six months, have we had occasion to call attention to the fact that the Party's German organ, the "Vorwaerts," being considered the weekly edition of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," was read mainly outside of, and correspondingly little in this city; that, accordingly, the German element located beyond reach of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung's" influence, was seen to advance with steady pace on the road of Socialism, being educated by the "Vorwaerts," not in the merest abstract principles of Socialism only, but also especially in the practical application of those principles in America; and that, on the contrary, the German proletariat, located in this vicinity, being under the baneful influence of the ignorantly and wrong-headedly managed "New Yorker Volkszeitung," made little progress and was left eternally exposed to the wiles of the demagogic politicians and fakirs. The present attitude of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the matter of taxation, contrasted with that of the "Vorwaerts," furnishes striking proof of our statements. Not only does the "Volkszeitung" hold upon this subject a language that seems copied and is even an aggravated presentation of the false arguments of the German boss brewers and their bourgeois attachment, the lager beer saloon-keepers, and thereby aids the German capitalists in humbugging the German workingmen, but it shuts its columns tight against the Party's voice. Behind the mask of "free speech," it rends its own constitution to pieces, that bids it uphold the Party's principles and tactics, and then turns around and stops, as far as in it lies, the Party's voice from being heard. But fortunately the days are gone by when the Party's voice could be effectively stopped by private interests or ignorance.]

During ten months there have now been extra taxes levied under the War Tax law. The sums realized during these ten months enable an accurate estimate being made for the whole year 1898-1899.

During the first ten months that the War Tax law was in force, there were collected duties to the amount of 169 million dollars, and internal revenue taxes to the amount of 223 million dollars. Accordingly, the total taxation amounted to 392 million dollars. Computing for the months of May and June a rate of taxes equal to that collected during the previous ten months, we obtain, as the total of the "burden of taxation" for the current year the sum of 472 million dollars.

Indeed, this is a larger amount of taxes than that collected during any of the previous 30 years. Nevertheless, the high figures of this year's taxes do by no means prove that, in comparison with previous years, an unusual burden was laid upon the people. How little the swollen figures of the War Tax signify in reality is brought out by the following comparisons:

	Total Taxation.	Per capita of Population.
1870	$238,260,882	$8.51
1880	310,382,954	6.00
1890	374,275,291	5.97
1898	320,487,507	4.33
1899	472,000,000	6.20

Even if, as consumers, the workingmen had been "burdened" by the total taxes at the same rate as the other classes of the population, their condition could not have been perceptibly affected by the changes in taxes.

The taxes of the first War Tax year are by 152 million dollars higher than those of 1897-98. But this increase is by no means a result exclusively of the War Tax. The taxes on imports increased by 54 million dollars, whereof only 8 million dollars of duties on tea are creditable to the War Tax. The other duties were raised under the Dingley bill. That these duties can not raise the price of the articles of consumption on which they are levied has already been proved.

The War Taxes of the current year do not amount to more than 160 million dollars; and they are made up of the duty on tea and of the increased internal revenue. Let us look closer at the sources of the War Taxes, and we shall find how little the workingmen are interested in them:

Tax on stamps, on bankers, corporations and inheritances...	$60,000,000
Tax on liquors (increase over 1898)	2,500,000
Tax on beer (increase over 1898).	24,500,000
Tax on cigars (increase over 1898)	6,000,000
Tax on tobacco (increase over 1898)	5,000,000
Tax on tea	8,000,000
Total War Taxes.....	$106,000,000

The first four items of taxation hereinmentioned, amounting in the aggregate to 93 million dollars, are borne exclusively by the capitalists and middlemen. The tax on tea is borne one-half by the foreign dealers. Only the tax on smoking tobacco and one-half of the tax on tea have been shifted over to the consumer,—altogether a "burden of taxation" of 9 million dollars; and that means an average tax of 12 CENTS per head of population, and of 60 CENTS per family.

Accordingly, of the whole amount of taxes of the first War Tax year, of the seemingly high figure of 472 million dollars, the average workingman's family is struck only by the share it must contribute towards the tea and tobacco taxes; IT IS STRUCK BY THE TRIFLING AVERAGE OF 60 CENTS A YEAR!

The condition of the workingmen is not in the slightest affected by the "burden of taxation." The question of taxation does not at all concern the workingmen; it is a question to be left to the capitalists and middlemen; they have to pay the taxes.

On this question it is of particular importance to spread clearness among the German workingmen: it is among THEM that the demagogic taxation politicians operate with particular zeal, and, alas! with success.

In the campaign of the previous year, the "burden" of the War Tax was effectively utilized among the German workingmen as a means to catch votes with. The brewery bosses and lager beer saloon-keepers exerted their full influence to make clear to the German workingmen the heaviness of this "burden." Aye; they raised large campaign funds, hundreds of thousands of dollars, in order to give effective support to the Democratic party, which promised a reduction of the taxes. Many thousands of German workingmen allowed themselves to be deceived with the belief that the burden, for the reduction of which the beer interests were so zealously and "self-sacrificingly" active, was a burden, not upon those interests, but a burden upon them, the workingmen.

This "burden of taxation" demagogery will assert itself also during the campaign of this year and of years to come among the German workingmen. For this reason the German comrades should turn with special emphasis against this demagogic taxation politics, and spread among their fellow workingmen the understanding of the fact that the workingmen, who are robbed of three-fourths of the product of their labor, have no interest in the question whether a small or a large share of this plunder is spent in the upholding of the Capitalist State.

In sight of the importance of a correct understanding of the question of taxation, especially to the German agitation, the conduct of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is scandalous. The "Volkszeitung" plays into the hands of the demagogic taxation politicians in that it not only confirms what these say about the extra exploitation of the workingmen by the screw of taxation, but that it exaggerates the pressure of the "burden of taxation" upon the workingmen even more than those politicians do. A few weeks ago, the "Volkszeitung" maintained that, as a result of the war, the workingmen had to bear in the current year a burden of taxation of $100 per family. As, facts in hand, we have shown to our readers, the real share of the workingmen in this year's taxes amounts to the negligeable trifle of 60 cents per family. During the last few weeks, the "Volkszeitung" has sought to sustain its mistaken contention, that the workingmen suffer an extra exploitation through the taxes, with a swarm of quotations and explanations of quotations. Yet it adduced not a single quotation bearing upon the facts of Capitalist America; it framed not one argument that betrayed a knowledge of these facts. The "Volkszeitung" proves itself scandalously ignorant of the tendencies of American Capitalism.

But above all is the conduct of the "Volkszeitung" scandalous by reason of the presumtuousness with which it snaps off judgment upon the attitude taken by the Socialist Labor Party on the question of taxation. That paper impudently dares charge our Party with taking, upon the question of taxation, merely for tactical purposes, a stand that the Party itself knows to be wrong. And how comes that paper to make such an unheard-of charge of dishonesty? Only by reason of its own ignorance. Because the "Volkszeitung" itself does not know the American facts, upon which our Party's stand is grounded, for that reason it presupposes that the Party has no foundation for the stand it takes, and thus knowingly upholds an unsupported position.

How well-founded the position of the Party is, and how palpable this foundation is, our readers have seen from our explanations on this head. The Party holds firmly to this position, not because it is tactfully convenient, but because it is in conformity with the facts. And only because it is in conformity with the facts is the Party's position an important and effective groundwork of our agitation.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

What We Want.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Paul Newman, Vancouver, B. C.]

Labor we want, and we want bread!
Nor preachers do or lawyers heed
Who with their bygone issues dead
The hungry belly try to feed.
We hate the politician breed
Who still will sow dividing seed
While with their parasitic cling
They take our marrow, bone and skin.

Justice we want, not charity!
Then quit your maudlin, slug song, whine,
Quit handing round your watery tea
Brazenly calling it divine.
This world is yours as well as mine,
We too will share with the combine
Whether or no of earth and air
We, all of us, must have a share.

"Religion," Order, Law and Peace
Those are your worn-out battle cries
Behind whose rampart, safe at ease
Crouching, the selfish monster lies.
What care you if the millions sigh,
What care you if the hungry die?
Grab each, grab all, the best you can,
The devil take the hindmost man.

Parson, preacher, lawyer, judge and scribe
Together form the sacred ring,
Stock-jobbers join the merry tribe,
Monopolist and Railroad King.
The boodler too must have his fling,
Who steals the most, will be the King.
The million-thief they praise and hail,
The hungry bread-thief goes to jail.

Justice is blind and needs a guide,
Law has become a mockery,
The scale bears on the rich man's side
However just the poor man's plea;
He cannot pay the lawyers fee
Then let him rot in misery,
Behind the bars he will be safe
And after that a felon's grave.

And must we toil unto the end?
And must we labor, must we sweat?
And must we till the rich man's land
And wife and children want for bread?
Is there no room for us to tread,
No place to lay the weary head:
For him who builds palace and dome
In this wide world is there no home?

Take heed you scoffers, each and all
You have but little time to rue.
For lo! behold: on yonder wall
The finger writes that Daniel knew,
Take heed the whole condemned crew,
God to his promise will be true!
He still as in the times of old
Is master of the thunderbolt.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (confidentially)—I think you have some influence in the Socialist Labor Party——?

Uncle Sam—Say I have.

B. J. (more confidentially)—I thought so. Now, could you not use your good offices with the Party to induce it to modify its tactics—

U. S.—Hey!!

B. J.—I mean modify them for ITS own benefit. Now, don't misunderstand me. (With much unction.) I am not of those who denounce the S. L. P. No. I have a great admiration for it. It is simply superb. It stands upon the only sensible platform. It aims at the only solution that is a solution. And, as to its organization, it is a model of freedom coupled with the proper measure of discipline. (With increased unction.) And I admire the enthusiasm of its members; the zeal with which they agitate. No; don't put me down as an enemy, I am an admirer of the S. L. P.

U. S.—It being all that, why would you have us change it?

B. J.—I wouldn't have you change all that; all I suggest (scraping and bowing) is a slight modification of its tactics.

U. S.—Now, you have been beating around the bush long enough; what have you on your heart?

B. J.—You see (hemming and hawing) grand and superb though the S. L. P. is, it has a little defect—

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—Isn't it better to take half a loaf if you can't get the whole, and—

U. S.—You don't need to go any further. I have heard that tune before. It is cracked; it is doubly stale—

B. J.—But half a loaf—

U. S.—Your "half a loaf" theory is doubly stale, I said.

In the first place it is stale, as stale as the spilt lager beer on which pay taxes, because it is but a repetition of an objection that takes no notice of our answer. To the objection that we don't take half a loaf, if we can't get a whole, we answer: "Not true; we would gladly take, not half a loaf, but a quarter, an eighth of a loaf, if we can't get the whole loaf; but what we do refuse to do is to accept even the whole thing, called a "loaf," but in fact nothing but a stone." In other words, we refuse to be cheated: all the things presented to us as "half loaves," are not loaves at all but hard, indigestible stones.

B. J.—Well—

U. S.—No "wells" here! Would you, if you can't get $100, be satisfied with a $50 counterfeit bill?

B. J. (staggering back)—No!

U. S.—Neither do we, and for the identical reason, accept your "half loaves": they are counterfeits.

B. J.—Counterfeits?

U. S.—Yes; your "eight-hour bills"; your Glasgow municipalizations; your factory inspection bills; your charity bills; your free baths and lavatoir bills; your reduced taxation bills; your free coinage bills; your anti-immigration bills; your Good Government bills; your.... well, I won't go through the long and tedious list, the whole string of your "half loaves" consists of nothing but counterfeits. This we have claimed and proved. It is therefore stale for you to come back with the same "half a loaf" chestnut.

B. J.—Yes, but—

U. S.—In the second place, your "half a loaf" theory is stale because, after your having been at it for a generation, what have you to show for it? Nothing! Only failures upon failures.

B. J.—Failures?

U. S.—Yes and no.—YES, considering the workingmen in whose benefit you advance your stale theory; they have been getting it IN THE NECK—the whole loaf of capitalist tyranny, that's all they have got, and nothing else.

But, in an other sense, your "half loaves" have, indeed, been no failures. The "half loaves" have been no failures TO THE POLITICAL AND LABOR FAKIRS WHO HAD THEM IN CHARGE. To these gentlemen the "half a loaf" theory always did bring little loaves; they, in the measure in which they succeeded in roping people in with them, managed to get the politicians to believe they had a following, and got jobs for their zeal.

B. J. begins to look decidedly uncomfortable and embarrassed.

U. S.—Now, Master Jonathan, look me in the eye (B. J.'s eyes wander to the left); look me in the eye, I say (B. J.'s eyes wander to the left); don't you hear? I am neither to the right nor to the left of you, but in front; look me in the eye, I say (B. J. timorously faces U. S.); so. Now tell me, what job have you in mind for yourself in coming to me with this stale "half a loaf" theory? Which is the "half a loaf" that YOU want to bite into?

B. J. sneaks off scratching his head and muttering to himself: "Confound these Socialists; they haven't eyes; what they do have in their heads is a Lick telescope, 400-horse power microscope and X-ray light combination that looks straight through and through one. Holy Smokes, how he did see through me!"

LECTURES.

MORITZ RUTHER, of Holyoke, "My Experiences as a Socialist Alderman," at the first anniversary of the Jewish monthly "Neue Zeit," Saturday, May 20, Grand Central Palace, N. Y. There will be a concert and dance, also a tableau: "The Last Hour of Capitalism."

J. B. ALLEN, "The Necessity of Political Action," Tuesday, May 23, Berry's Hall, southeast corner 41st street and Haverford avenue, Philadelphia.

"DIFFERENT TACTICS."

Read Before and Approved by Branch 2, Section Manchester, N. H., Socialist Labor Party; and Ordered Printed by National Executive Committee S. L. P.

[While Movements are above men, there is no Movement that needs not men to uphold and carry it through. The character of the men active in a Movement is a matter of no slight importance; and this is particularly so when such men stand out as "Charter Members." At the present stage of the Movement in America, the wolves in sheeps skin are bound to crop up numerously. Just as the popular sentiment against Trusts is now being very generally used by Monopolists masquerading as "Trust-smashers," so now, when, thanks to the indomitable rectitude of the Socialist Labor Party, the word "Socialism" has become one to conjure by, the woods are beginning to swarm with carrion-crows, obscene birds, who, decking themselves with the feathers of Socialism, flutter about as Socialists. These people, the founders of "a new Socialist party" in the land, claim, and their kindred claim for them, that they are "men of knowledge and of honor"; and when confronted with the question, Why a new Socialist party? their answer is: "Because the S. L. P. is narrow. WE ADOPT DIFFERENT TACTICS." The story told below sheds a calcium light upon the "honor" of the "new Socialist party," and graphically illustrates the "different tactics" those gentlemen pursue.

For the reasons stated above, the story "Different Tactics" is a valuable page in the study of the Movement in America. It consists of two chapters, each a complete story in itself. The scene of the first is in Manchester, N. H., the scene of the second will be in Haverhill, Mass.

The story of Chapter I. is given in the shape of a series of interviews, held, since last election, by "S. L. P." in Manchester, N. H., with several Old Party politicians, whose names it is not necessary, at this stage, to divulge. The narration is accompanied with the photographs of several documents, that, by reason of their contents and, above all, of their well known handwriting, will add zest to the recital.]

CANDIDATE "ONE" INTERVIEWED.

Mr. "One" stated that a Mr. Baily after repeated calls at his ("One's") house, finally succeeded in meeting him, introducing himself as Mr. Baily who had been elected as a committee by the Socialist organization of which he was a member, to visit the candidates for such offices as his organization had not made nominations for, and to inform such candidates that his organization of Socialists had but two candidates in the field,—for Governor and for Congressman—; that his organization was desirous of procuring funds for their party propaganda, and that, could he give them anything towards it, would be appreciated.

Mr. "One" replied by saying, his sympathies were always with the working people, and while not financially able to buy his election, he would do whatever he could, if it was for the cause of labor, promising to meet "Committee" Baily again about the matter, which soon after he did, and did again. In the course of the repeated meetings "Committee" Baily laid great stress upon the rare ability of one F. G. R. Gordon in the art of political dickering, who, in conjunction with himself, could do most effective work for Mr. "One," which would of necessity occasion some loss of time from the shoe shop, which they could ill afford to lose; whereupon Mr. "One" told the "Committee" that whatever time they necessarily lost, he was willing to pay them for.

Soon after this Mr. "One" said he learned that they did not have the following as represented; and, fortified by this information, he made a specific agreement with "Committee" Bailey at a subsequent meeting, to the effect, that should it prove that his Socialist organization gave to him 33 votes, he would give them $15.00.

"S. L. P." asked Mr. "One" by what means he could reliably know whether or not he obtained the bargained 33 votes. Mr. "One" replied that Candidate "Two," whom he was intimate with, was one of the election officials, who having an opportunity to inspect the ballots, had promised to find out.

Mr. "One" said an examination of the ballots proved them to be "political green goods men, with no goods to deliver," he having received but little more than one-fourth the Social Democratic votes agreed upon; so "his Socialist organization" got "One's" money—nit.

"S. L. P." told Mr. "One" that the Socialist Labor Party was not upon the political auction block, and realizing that the behavior of the so-called Social Democratic party, would most likely make them so appear in the superficial public mind, it was the intention of the Socialist Labor Party to publish such information as gathered from all candidates interviewed, exposing their odious connivery.

"You can publish anything I have said so far as I am concerned," said Mr. "One," "but I wouldn't want you to say anything about looking the ballots over, for that's against the law."

Asked as to whether he knew any other candidates whom they "worked," Mr. "One" said, "Yes, Candidate 'Four' gave them, I think, $20.00, and Candidate 'Five' ("Four's" opponent) gave them $25.00."

"Now Mr. 'One,'" said "S. L. P.," "would you have any objection to us going to Candidates 'Four' and 'Five' for further information, saying to them that you had told us these things?"

"No," replied Mr. "One," "but I wouldn't want you to say I told you how much Mr. 'Four' gave them. I know 'Five' gave them $25.00, and I think 'Four' gave them $20.00."

MR. "X." INTERVIEWED.

"S. L. P." called upon Mr. "X.", and introducing themselves, told him that we had ascertained from candidates in the recent election that parties, posing as Socialists, had visited, solicited, and obtained money from them, and that gossip thinks that he too was caught, and if true, we would like to learn the facts for publication in Socialist Labor Party official organs.

"Well," said Mr. X.", I suppose I know whom you have reference to; you have reference to parties in Ward 6?"

"Yes," replied "S. L. P."

"Yes," continued Mr. "X.", "Bailey came whining around to me on election day, saying that 'One' and 'Two' had promised him some money and that they wouldn't pay it when he called upon them. I tried to reason it over with him but he wouldn't be consoled; finally I got out of patience with him and I said, "Now look here, Bailey, did I ever promise you anything yet that you didn't get?' 'No,' said Bailey. 'Very well, then,' said I, 'if these men have promised you anything you shall get your money.' 'Two' being an election official, having an opportunity to inspect the ballots, found that 'One' and 'Two' had not got the votes bargained for, and the result of it was they wouldn't pay him."

CANDIDATE "THREE" INTERVIEWED.

Interrogated by "S. L. P.," Mr. "Three" stated that Bailey called upon him representing the Social Democrats as controlling 40 Ward 6 votes; subsequently, said Mr. "Three," F. G. R. Gordon paid him a like visit, and put the figures of the vote at, from 45 to 80. To the question, "Did either Bailey or Gordon get any money of you?" Mr. "Three" answered: "Yes, they got $5.00 between them."

CANDIDATE "FOUR" INTERVIEWED.

"S. L. P." introduced themselves to Mr. "Four" as representatives of the Socialist Labor Party, who had been informed that a so-called Socialist party had, through its agents during the recent campaign, solicited and obtained money from numerous candidates on both Republican and Democratic tickets, including himself, and were desirous of knowing whether or not it was the truth. "Yes," said Mr. "Four," "I gave them something; Gordon called to see me several times, and told me their party needed money for their campaign; that they would of course vote for their only two candidates, and beyond that they had made no promises."

"What party," inquired "S. L. P.", "did Gordon represent?"

"The Socialist Democratic party," answered Mr. "Four."

"Did Gordon tell you how many votes the S. D. party controlled in his Ward?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Four," "40 or 60, something like that, I don't just remember now."

"We would like to know, Mr. 'Four,' how much money Gordon obtained of you?"

"Well," answered Mr. "Four," "Gordon didn't get the money for himself, I gave it to all of them, not to buy votes, but to make good feeling."

"To buy all of 'em the cigars?" ventured "S. L. P."

"Yes, I gave enough to buy all of them the cigars and something besides," replied Mr. 'Four' with emphasis; continuing, Mr. "Four" said, that were it not for "a fellow" who called thereafter to see him, saying they were "all right," and advising him to give them what they wanted, he would have given them nothing.

"Now, I would like to know," again inquired "S. L. P.", "did a man by the name of Bailey ever call to see you about this matter?"

"Yes," replied Mr. "Four," "he was here once, only once; he was with Gordon the last time he came, but Bailey didn't have much to say, Gordon did all the talking."

CANDIDATE "FIVE" INTERVIEWED.

"S. L. P." told Mr. "Five," introducing themselves, that information had reached the Socialist Labor Party to the effect that parties posing as Socialists had, during the last campaign, solicited and obtained money from numerous candidates on both Republican and Democratic tickets, including himself, and were desirous of knowing whether or not it was the truth. "Yes," said Mr. "Four," "I gave them something; Gordon called to see me several times, and told me their party needed money for their campaign; that they would of course vote for their only two candidates, and beyond that they had made no promises."

"What party," inquired "S. L. P.", "did Gordon represent?"

"The Socialist Democratic party," answered Mr. "Four."

"Did Gordon tell you how many votes the S. D. party controlled in his Ward?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Four," "40 or 60, something like that, I don't just remember now."

"We would like to know, Mr. 'Four,' how much money Gordon obtained of you?"

"Well," answered Mr. "Four," "Gordon didn't get the money for himself, I gave it to all of them, not to buy votes, but to make good feeling."

"To buy all of 'em the cigars?" ventured "S. L. P."

"Yes, I gave enough to buy all of them the cigars and something besides," replied Mr. 'Four' with emphasis; continuing, Mr. "Four" said, that were it not for "a fellow" who called thereafter to see him, saying they were "all right," and advising him to give them what they wanted, he would have given them nothing.

"Now, I would like to know," again inquired "S. L. P.", "did a man by the name of Bailey ever call to see you about this matter?"

"Yes," replied Mr. "Four," "he was here once, only once; he was with Gordon the last time he came, but Bailey didn't have much to say, Gordon did all the talking."

CANDIDATE "FIVE" INTERVIEWED.

"S. L. P." told Mr. "Five," introducing themselves, that information had reached the Socialist Labor Party to the effect that parties posing as Socialists had, during the last campaign, solicited and obtained money from numerous candidates on both Republican and Democratic tickets, including himself, and were desirous of knowing whether or not it was the truth. "Yes," said Mr. "Four," "I gave them something; Gordon called to see me several times, and told me their party needed money for their campaign; that they would of course vote for their only two candidates, and beyond that they had made no promises."

"What party," inquired "S. L. P.", "did Gordon represent?"

"The Socialist Democratic party," answered Mr. "Four."

"Did Gordon tell you how many votes the S. D. party controlled in his Ward?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Four," "40 or 60, something like that, I don't just remember now."

"We would like to know, Mr. 'Four,' how much money Gordon obtained of you?"

"Well," answered Mr. "Four," "Gordon didn't get the money for himself, I gave it to all of them, not to buy votes, but to make good feeling."

"To buy all of 'em the cigars?" ventured "S. L. P."

"Yes, I gave enough to buy all of them the cigars and something besides," replied Mr. 'Four' with emphasis; continuing, Mr. "Four" said, that were it not for "a fellow" who called thereafter to see him, saying they were "all right," and advising him to give them what they wanted, he would have given them nothing.

"Now, I would like to know," again inquired "S. L. P.", "did a man by the name of Bailey ever call to see you about this matter?"

"Yes," replied Mr. "Four," "he was here once, only once; he was with Gordon the last time he came, but Bailey didn't have much to say, Gordon did all the talking."

CANDIDATE "FIVE" INTERVIEWED.

"S. L. P." told Mr. "Five," introducing themselves, that information had reached the Socialist Labor Party to the effect that parties posing as Socialists had, during the last campaign, solicited and obtained money from numerous candidates on both Republican and Democratic tickets, including his opponent, Mr. "Four," giving them assurances of "the Socialist vote," and that he too was said to have been among the victims of the swindle; that, if true, the particulars were desired so far as he was willing to give them.

"The manager, Gordon," began Mr. "Five," "of the Socialist Democratic party, called to see me and said they were all going to vote for me, and said they needed money for their campaign."

"He promised you their votes, then?" said "S. L. P."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. "Five," "he said they'd all vote for ME. I knew at the time they wouldn't; I gave him a cheque for $25.00 and told him so when I gave it to him. I didn't give him the money until after election; I didn't give it to buy votes; I was already elected when I gave them the money. Gordon said they needed the money for their party expenses, and I gave it to go into their party treasury."

"Did Gordon ask of you $25.00?" inquired "S. L. P."

"No," replied Mr. "Five," "he asked me for $50.00 and I wouldn't give it; I told him I would be willing to give them $25.00 if that would do them any good, and Gordon said all right, they would accept that."

"Are you sure it was Gordon?" asked "S. L. P."

"Yes, it was Gordon."

"What kind of a looking man was he?" again asked "S. L. P.", anxious to establish the identity beyond doubt.

"He's not a big man; well, he used to be Secretary of the Democratic City Committee. Oh, I know him," answered Mr. "Five."

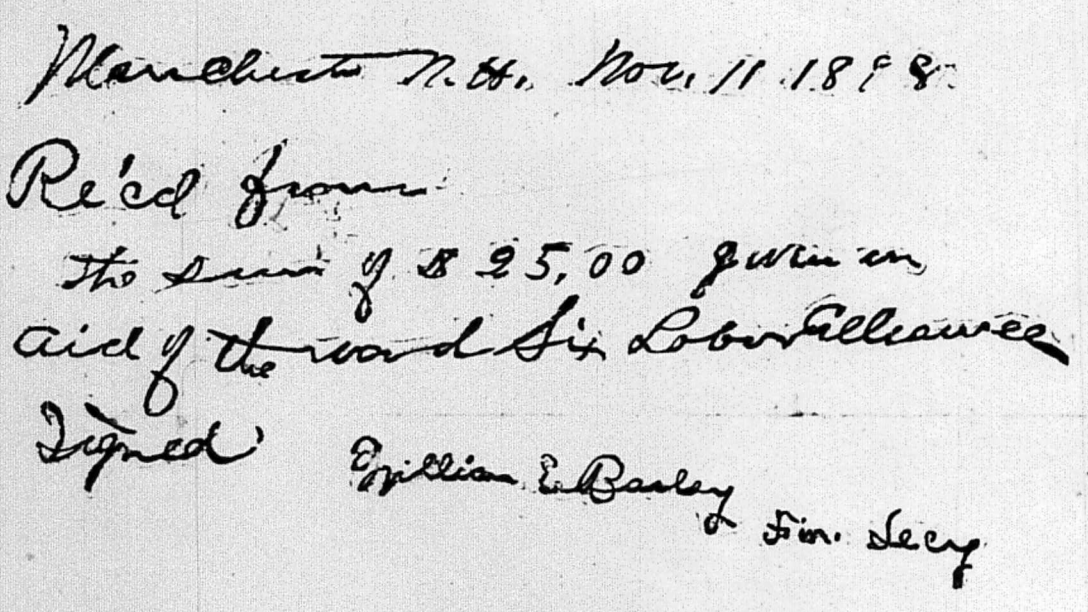
"That was Gordon all right," said "S. L. P."

"Did you know, Mr. 'Five'," inquired "S. L. P.", "that the Socialist Labor Party is entirely separate and distinct——?"

"Yes," Mr. "Five" interposed, "Gordon explained that to me, there are two parties, all working for the same thing, but have different tactics."

EXHIBIT A.

(RECEIPT.)


Manchester N.H. Nov. 11 1898

Rec'd from

the sum of $25,00 given in

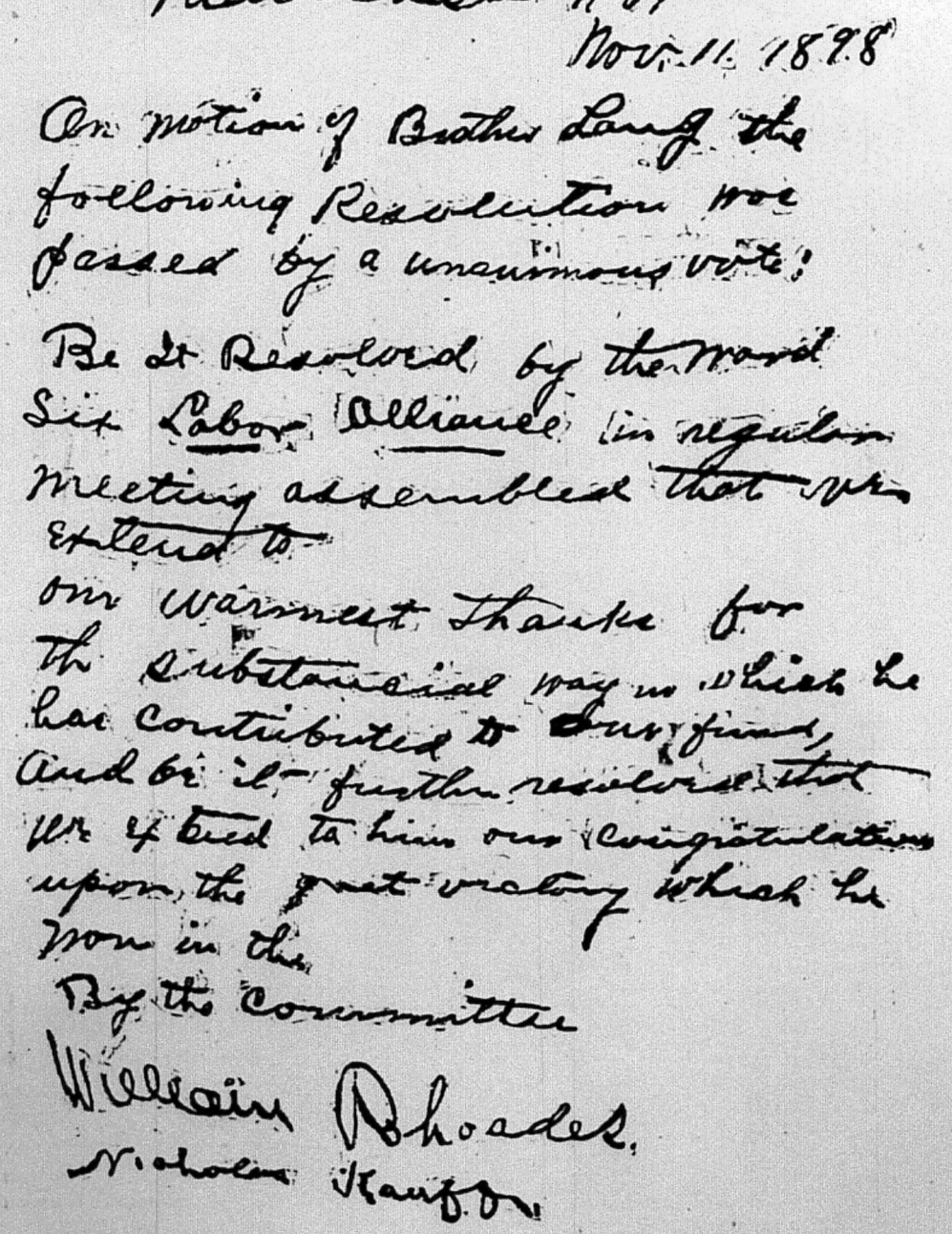
aid of the ward Six Labor Alliance

Signed William E. Bailey

Fin. Secy

EXHIBIT B.

(LETTER WITH RESOLUTION AND CONGRATULATION.)


Manchester N.H.

Nov. 11. 1898

On motion of Brother Lang the following Resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

Be it Resolved by the Ward Six Labor Alliance in regular meeting assembled that we extend to our warmest thanks for the substantial way in which he has contributed to our fund, And be it further resolved that we extend to him our congratulations upon the great victory which he won in the

By the Committee

William Rhoades,

Nicholas Kaufer.

Did Gordon represent that the so-called Social Democrats had any control over the Socialist Labor Party?"

"Yes," replied Mr. "Five", "he said they controlled 60 Social Democrat votes, I think, and also largely controlled the votes of the Socialist Labor Party, not by authority, but through influence."

"Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", "you have been swindled in the most despicable manner of any candidate we have interviewed, not that they caught you for the largest amount of money, but by reason of the contemptible deception employed, and NOW I AM GOING TO PROVE IT; so far as we have ascertained, the entire membership of the so-called Social Democratic party in Gordon's Ward on last election day, consisted of just five men and one woman."

"I'll sue him next week!" ejaculated Mr. "Five" with a mixture of chagrin and rightful indignation.

"Well, now," resumed "S. L. P.", "I said I would prove that you got your leg pulled in the most ignominious manner of any candidate; here is the proof: this is a copy of the minor party vote as prepared and signed by the Ward Clerk of Ward 6. Observe here," said "S. L. P.", pointing to the tabulated report.

[The proof, if submitted here, would disclose the identity of Mr. "Five", and is therefore still withheld.]

Continuing, "S. L. P." said, "And mind you, the Socialist Labor Party had but two members residing in Ward 6; this not only proves that the Social Democrats have no control over the Socialist Labor Party through influence, but shows also that after taking your money, they voted against you."

"I can see! Oh, I knew! I told Gordon when I gave him the money they didn't vote for me."

"Did Gordon say they did?" quizzed "S. L. P."

"He said he couldn't with certainty say what anybody excepting himself did with their vote. He assured me he voted for me.—Oh, I will get that money back, I'll tend to it right away, that money was obtained under false pretensions," said Mr. "Five."

"A fellow," continued Mr. "Five," "called to see me and told me they were all right, to give them the money."

"Suppose, Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", "they deny having received the money?"

"How can they deny it," replied Mr. "Five", "I have a letter and receipt they sent to me acknowledging having received the money, and thanked me for it; I have also got the bank cheque, made out to Gordon, indorsed by Gordon, the money collected against my account and the cheque returned by the bank; a bank cheque is the very best evidence; HOW CAN they deny it?"

"You say," inquired "S. L. P. , "you have a receipt and letter they sent you?"

"I have them."

"I would like to have a look at them, if they are in Gordon's hand writing I would recognize it."

"You can look at them. I don't know just where they are, but I will get them. I'm sure I've got them somewhere. You call again Saturday?"

INTERVIEW No. 2, MR. "FIVE."

"That letter," began Mr. "Five," "I couldn't find. I spent most of the whole afternoon looking for it, but I'll find it. I must have it somewhere."

"It has been so long ago," said "S. L. P.", "that it may be lost or destroyed."

"Oh no," replied Mr. "Five", "I've got it some place. I always take good care to keep anything like that. I know I've got it somewhere. I will get it. It is probably in my overcoat that I was wearing at that time."

"Well, how about the cheque, did you find that?"

"I haven't looked the cheques over yet, but I will. You come in again."

INTERVIEW No. 3, MR. "FIVE."

"How about the cheque?" began "S. L. P."

"I haven't found the cheque yet," answered Mr. "Five", "but I've got the letter."

"You found it?"

"Yes."

"Well," said "S. L. P.", "I am anxious to see the writing."

"Oh, I knew I had it somewhere," said Mr. "Five."

Mr. "Five" handed "S. L. P." a red envelope with "The Philadelphia Publishing Co." printed thereon.

"Gordon's handwriting," ejaculated "S. L. P." upon seeing them. [See Exhibits A and B.]

"'Ward Six Labor Alliance'"; what's that; what is the 'Ward Six Labor Alliance'?" inquired "S. L. P."

Mr. "Five" made no reply.

"Ward Six Labor Alliance," again repeated "S. L. P."

"Did you give $25.00 to a 'Ward Six Labor Alliance'?" inquired "S. L. P."

"I gave it to go into the treasury of the Social Democratic party, and if they didn't get it I can't help it, that was the understanding when I gave it," replied Mr. "Five."

"Was this receipt and letter delivered to you through the mail?" asked "S. L. P."

"No," replied Mr. "Five", "it was handed to me, Bailey brought it to me."

"Bailey was here to see you also?" said "S. L. P." interrogatively.

"Yes," said Mr. "Five", he was here and wanted me to hire him a week to get out and work for me, and I told him I didn't need any more to work for me; then he came down to less than a week, and finally he came down to one day."

"Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", holding up the receipt and congratulatory letter, "this 'Ward Six Alliance' is but a subterfuge on their part, and over their own signatures shows that the money you gave for the Social Democratic party went to a 'Ward Six Labor Alliance'."

"I noticed that when he gave it to me, and called Bailey's attention to it. 'Well,' he said, 'it is all the same thing'."

At this blundering acknowledgement "S. L. P." burst into laughter, to the chagrin of Mr. "Five."

Straightening his face, "S. L. P." said, "I guess Bailey has told you some truth if Gordon didn't."

"What's the fellow's name who runs 'The Budget'? Oh——, what is his name, Davison, Davison, that's the fellow. Davison called to see me and

(Continued on page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Hickey in St. Louis, Mo.

To THE PEOPLE.—The election in St. Louis is over, and as a result of an aggressive campaign, we doubled our vote. The highest vote in 1898 was 312, this year the highest vote was 809. The Armory brigade had a ticket in the field, such as it was. In the 1st Ward they nominated for Alderman the Spiritualist Henry Gerhold, who was expelled from Section St. Louis for defrauding the Section out of money. The rest of the ticket consisted of Sentimentalists, Bellamyites, Direct Legislative cranks, expelled members of the S. L. P. and Labor crooks, including the notorious local Labor Skate Gebellein. We have organized a Karl Marx Class, which meets every Thursday night, at 4104 Market street. The Missouri State Committee is about to publish the "Tragic Pages," by Comrade Hickey, in book form.

Comrade Hickey spoke here on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of April. The last night was set aside for the Alliance. On that night Comrade Hickey was a very much disappointed man. He expected to meet the labor fakirs of the Mound City, which he had heard so much about. But they did not show up. Where were they? Where was Mr. Blackmore, chief labor fakir of the Central Trades and Labor Union? Did the Democratic party hold a caucus that he had to attend? Where was Mr. Stienbiss, chief labor fakir of the Building Trades Council? Was he busy inducing the workers to buy stock in the World's Fair; or did he attend a banquet given by the victorious candidates of the last election, whom he boomed in his labor (?) paper, called the "Compendium"? Where was Mr. Fisher of the Tobacco Workers? Was his time taken up in persuading his dupes to boycott the Tobacco Trust? Where was Mr. Kreyling of the Cigar Makers' Union? Was he laying wires to be elected Label Agent of the union at a salary of $5 per day? Where was Mr. Gebellein? Was he busy voting down Socialist resolutions at a meeting of his union that took place that night? Where was Billy Brandt of the Cigar Makers' Union, who is continually shooting off his mouth against the S. T. & L. A. and who made the motion at a meeting of the Cigar Makers' to fine every member $10 who would distribute paper with the "Arm and Hammer," because it had the label of the Alliance attached to it? Where were you Billy? Were you afraid to meet Comrade Hickey? Shame on you Billy. I thought you had more grit in you than that. Where was Mr. Hoehn? Did he give up the ghost, since his hopes have been crushed at Pana? And Annie Smith, where was she? Did she take to the woods? Poor Annie!

The above meetings were all well attended. Five hundred copies of the MAY DAY PEOPLE were distributed. Comrade Hickey is a good speaker, and his delivery is such that make his arguments easy of understanding, and as an organizer he is, in the opinion of the writer, the right man in the right place. He has an accurate knowledge of scientific Socialism, knows the pure and simple labor movement from A to Z and his arguments mean death to the labor fakir who sells his influence to the politicians; death to the traitor who sells the union label to scab bosses; death to the leeches who squander the funds of the union for their own benefit; death to the so-called labor leaders who are hand-in-glove with capitalists and boodlers; death to the whole pure and simple labor movement, and the establishing in its stead the S. T. & L. A., who with its twin siste, the S. L. P., will lead the worker to victory over the prostrate forms of the labor fakirs.

The labor fakir has seen his best days. As ever new and better machinery is displacing the workers, so will the S. T. & L. A. displace the labor fakir, who will be obliged to join the Knights of the Road in company with Dusty Rhodes and Weary Willies, sleep in a hay stack for a bed, occasionally enjoy a smoke out of an old pipe, drink the water running in the brook by the wayside, organize a quartette, and sing that beautiful song: "We have seen better days."

SEARCHLIGHT.

St. Louis, Mo., May 14.

One Out of a Big Bunch.

To THE PEOPLE.—That new English edition of the "Volkszeitung" is a daisy; funny how they can reply in April to something published in May. They should have dated it May, but that would blunt the point, for May is not the fool's month; April is, or is supposed to be.

JER. O'FIHELLY.

Abington, Mass., May 13.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

E. B., TORONTO, CANADA.—Wages enter into the price of commodities.

H. W., DENVER, COLO.—Whether "the tax-payers" in New York City really know what is going on around in the country?—Well, we hardly think they do; they don't even know what is going on under their very noses right here.

JOHN E. ELLAM, THE COTTAGE, INGOLDWELLS; BURGH, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.—Your letter arrived just 2 months, 2 weeks and 2 days too late. Your counterpart A. L. Vogl was ahead of you by just that length of time; his letter was published in the issue of last March 5. More than one letter of that nature in these columns seems superfluous cumulative proof of the justice of Keep's criticisms.

J. S. R., AKRON, O.—Not quite: individuality is one thing, excentricity is an other.

A. S. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—You should have charity for the gentlemen of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." We must admit you are right when you disagree with them for imputing rudeness to THE PEOPLE, but they must not be taken too serious; then also, you must make allowance for folks' lacerated feelings. Do you imagine that Admiral Montojo considers Dewey a paragon of sweet mildness? Hardly. Montojo was holding an unholdable position with unholdable means, a lot of wash-tubs; Dewey bombarded his wash-tubs to pieces, and Montojo of course, he would not be human if he didn't, feels sore and considers Dewey a brute. So with the "Admirals" on the "Volkszeitung." The wash-tubs with which they were defending an undefensible position being knocked all to pieces by THE PEOPLE'S cannonade, they can't feel very good; any ill-natured sputtering they may indulge in is excusable.

J. C. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.—We don't know for certain, but are credibly informed that the Social Democratic Federation of England has Whig and Tory members, and that a motion once made to the effect that none should be members who are affiliated with any other political party was defeated on the express ground that those Whig and Tory members would then have to leave. No doubt, that is a queer condition of things for a Socialist political organization. Perhaps some English friend, under whose eyes those lines may happen to come, will furnish more accurate information.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The first of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 2, Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial.

II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book is brought prominently before the public; number II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, N. Y.

DIFFERENT TACTICS.

(Continued from page 3.)

told me they were all right, to give them the money."

"Did Davison," inquired "S. L. P.", "tell you how many members they had in their so-called party?"

"He said they had 60, that he was not a member himself, but they were all right."

"Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", "I told you that the Social Democratic party of America in Ward 6 consisted of just five men and one woman, didn't I? Well now, I want to acknowledge that I have made a false statement. I have since been informed that that was incorrect, that their membership consisted of five men and four women, three of the men's wives belonging, and one other woman."

"Why did Davison lie to me so?" said Mr. "Five."

After some moments' silence "S. L. P." said, "Now, what I want to know, Mr. 'Five', is, did you send for Davison for a consultation upon the matter?"

"No," replied Mr. "Five", "he came to see me about it."

"He came for that purpose?" said "S. L. P." interrogatively.

"That was what he came for," replied Mr. "Five."

"This revelation, Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", "makes clear to my mind now the meaning of the 'plums' that were frequently thrown to Gordon and the 'Social Democrats'."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I mean," replied "S. L. P.", "the puffs Gordon got through 'The Budget' during the campaign."

"Did it do that?"

"Well," answered "S. L. P.", "the file of 'The Budget' will answer you; go look at it and see for yourself."

"Look here at this writing," said "S. L. P.", holding the receipt before Mr. Five's" eyes, signed by Bailey, "do you suppose Bailey wrote that receipt?"

"No, not if the signature is his writing."

"Well, I don't know Bailey's writing very well," said "S. L. P.", "but I think it quite likely that that is Bailey's own signature." Then holding the receipt in one hand and the congratulatory letter in the other, "S. L. P." said, "Now look at that, then look at this, and tell who wrote them."

"Well," said Mr. "Five", "the same person wrote both, whoever it was."

"Now, see here," again hilding the letter before Mr. "Five", "'William Rhodes'; who do you suppose signed that name?"

"Well," answered Mr. "Five", "the one who wrote the letter, wrote the signature, and wrote it back-hand."

"See the attempted deception," said "S. L. P." "Anyone familiar with Gordon's writing would recognize this letter and receipt as his writing, as also, they would recognize the signature 'William Rhodes' to be; neither do I believe William Rhodes.—if there is such a person—, ever gave Gordon permission to sign for him his name; if Gordon had permission to do so, why did he deviate from his customary hand-writing in signing the name? Mr. 'Five', it is very plain to ME that is a FORGERY; and now I am going to bring to you a specimen of Gordon's writing over his own signature, that you may compare them and see for yourself, and the letter and receipt. I would like to obtain possession of when you get through with them. There are members of the Socialist Labor Party who would readily recognize the writing, and furthermore, the documents will verify the report we wish to send into the National Executive Committee in New York, showing up what the so-called Social Democratic party and their 'different tactics' really are."

"You can have them, and the bank cheque, too, when I get everything straightened up with them," said Mr. "Five", "but don't report anything about it until I get through."

"The bank cheque," said "S. L. P.", "showing that it was written for Gordon, indorsed by Gordon, and cashed to Gordon, would be worth more to us than anything else we could show against them."

Mr. "Five" reached for his returned cheques, cheque book and bank account book; "the Gordon cheque" was not found.

"Here's one to Davison for $25.00," said Mr. "Five", "that isn't it."

"It would be quite like Gordon," said "S. L. P.", "to get Davison to draw the money, that the Social Democrats' 'tactics' might not be jeoparidzed."

"Oh, well," responded Mr. "Five", "I know what THAT was for; that isn't it. I didn't give the money to anybody else, I know I gave it to Gordon, I KNOW I gave it to Gordon."

"I am sorry we can't find the cheque," said "S. L. P."

"Oh, I'll get it. My account, you see," said Mr. "Five", showing his bank book, "has not been balanced since December 8th, and they probably had not up to that time cashed the cheque."

"No," said "S. L. P.", "I don't believe they carried that cheque about without getting it cashed so long as that, they were too hot after money for that; I dare say that cheque was cashed by someone inside of 48 hours after it was written, and think you'll find it endorsed by other parties."

"Well," replied Mr. "Five", "that might be, but it wasn't paid by the bank before December 8th, or I'd have it here, its at the bank. I am going to have my account balanced April 4th. You call again after that. Oh, I am going to get that money back if I find it didn't go for what I gave it. I gave it to go into the treasury of the Social Democratic party. I promised it to them and gave it for that purpose, and if it is shown that they got it, then I am satisfied, that is all I want."

"Then," said "S. L. P.", you will have no further use for the documents, and we can have them?"

"Then you can have them all," replied Mr. "Five."

"But I don't see what made Davison lie so about it," ejaculated Mr. "Five." "Davison has got to make that right," said Mr. "Five" as he rearranged his cheques, books, etc.

Incidentally we must remark at this juncture that information reached the Socialist Labor Party to the effect that the "five men and four women" had a recent conference, at which the Social Democratic "tactics" in the last campaign were considered; having learned that the alert members of the Socialist Labor Party were on their trail in hot pursuit, and exposure imminent, sought refuge in an understanding with Bailey to retire.

INTERVIEW No. 4, MR. "FIVE."

"Step here," began Mr. "Five", as he reached for his new lot of cheques he had brought from the bank, "look over them," said he, "I can't find it here, see if you can."

Neither could "S. L. P."

"How do you account for its absence?" inquired "S. L. P."

"Well, it has never been presented for payment," replied Mr. "Five."

"Let's see," said "S. L. P.", "that has been, November, December, January, February, March, that is five months. Now, Mr. 'Five', does it look reasonable that persons who were obtaining money in the manner they did would wait five months to cash such a cheque in their possession?"

"Well," replied Mr. "Five", "they probably got somebody else to cash it."

"Allowing it to be that way, then would not the person so cashing it, himself realize upon it in less than five months?"

"Well, perhaps, knowing you fellows are after them, they got afraid, and thought they would wait, a cheque you know is good forever until used," replied Mr. "Five."

"I have had some fear," said "S. L. P.", "that they would try to retrace their steps by returning the $25.00 and regaining the documents."

"Bailey was here and wanted the receipt and I wouldn't give it to him."

"When was that?" asked "S. L. P."

"Oh, that was about three or four weeks after the election."

"Yes, yes that was soon after we began stirring things up. They know we're on their trail," said "S. L. P.",

"Yes, they know you are after them."

"What is the matter, Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", "with us now going ahead with our report. You say they haven't drawn on the cheque, and all you now have to do to make your end of the affair all right, is to go to the bank and order payment stopped."

"No, don't say anything about it yet, wait a while. I'll go to the bank at once and order payment stopped."

"S. L. P.'s" patience had been measured.

Cheque not cashed in five months.

Bailey had asked for the return of the receipt, which was refused.

Socialist Labor Party destitute of a single document to substantiate their indictment.

Bailey assenting to the brand of dishonor, for the protection of his colleagues.

And "wait a while."

Why was not Bailey's request for the return of the receipt accompanied with the unused cheque, if the cheque had not been cashed?

With all our vigilance, this band of mercenaries will yet elude us if we are not careful, there is unmistakable indications that Gordon has by some means tried to square himself with Mr. "Five." I shall move NOW, I shall NOT "wait a while," I shall endeavor to borrow the receipt and letter and exhibit it before the members of the Socialist Labor Party that they can testify to at least having seen such documents in Gordon's handwriting.

Thus must "S. L. P."

INTERVIEW No. 5, MR. "FIVE."

"See here," began "S. L. P.", pulling a specimen of Gordon's handwriting from his pocket and spreading it before the gaze of Mr. "Five", "now go and get your letter and receipt."

"Now," said "S. L. P.", when the three documents were spread out, "look them over and tell me who wrote them."

"They are all the same handwriting," said Mr. "Five."

Turning the specimen over, "S. L. P." said, "Now look at that side."

"Yes," said Mr. "Five", "it is all the same."

"Now, there," said "S. L. P.", pointing to the signature at the bottom, "read that."

"F. G. R. Gordon, yes," said Mr. "Five."

"Now, Mr. 'Five'," said "S. L. P.", "you are not going to use the receipt and letter for a day or so anyhow, and I'd just like to take them before one of our members. I know he would recognize them instantly as Gordon's writing."

"I don't want to lose them," replied Mr. "Five", with an air of reluctance.

"Well, now here," said "S. L. P.", "I'll leave with you $25.00 as security, I will take them and get an exact copy made from them and if I don't return them by noon to-morrow you can keep the $25.00."

"Oh, it's not the $25.00 I care about. I gave the money to the Social Democratic party to go into their treasury and it's got to be made right. Davison was here last week, Gordon sent him, and I told him he had to make that right. He asked that it be not made public."

"Gordon sent him, eh?"

"Yes, Gordon sent him; oh, they know you are after them," replied Mr. "Five."

"I shall return the letter and receipt by noon to-morrow."

"Well, just give me a receipt for them to make everything right," said Mr. "Five."

The receipt was given by "S. L. P."

INTERVIEW No. 6, MR. "FIVE."

"I want to return to you your property," said "S. L. P.", handing the letter and receipt back to Mr. "Five."

"Did your man see it?" asked Mr. "Five."

"No, I will not see him until to-night, but I have a photographic copy of both, which will serve exactly as well."

"Now," continuing "S. L. P.", "You say, Mr. 'Five', that the cheque has not been cashed, and that you will order its payment stopped, now that makes you all whole. Now we have been waiting from week to week and have been to considerable trouble and expense, and now we intend to go ahead and make out our report and send it in to New York for publication. This letter and receipt can now be of no further use to you, why can't we now have it?"

"You say," responded Mr. "Five", "you have got a photographic copy of them, why won't that do?"

"It will do," replied "S. L. P.", "I intend to publish what has passed between us, as nearly as I can write it, neither adding to, nor taking away."

"Well, don't mention my name," demanded Mr. "Five."

"I promise, your name shall not be mentioned."

"Well, say what you please but don't mention my name."

CANDIDATE "SIX" INTERVIEWED

"S. L. P." told Mr. "Six" the purposes of his visit, and in conclusion said, "I don't want to take advantage, let it be understood whatever you may be willing to say, I intend to send to New York for publication."

Complimenting "S. L. P." upon the advantage accorded him in knowing his purposes, Mr. "Six" said, "I suppose I know the parties you refer to."

"Well," said "S. L. P.", "I refer to the Social Democrats."

Mr. "Six" said, "Hardly had the echoes of my nomination subsided, when they were after me."

"S. L. P." pointed out that the "tactics" of the Social Democrats not only reflected upon the Socialist Labor Party but was a menace to the candidates upon both the Republican and Democratic tickets.

Mr. "Six" said, "I'd just as soon tell you how much they got of me; I gave them $55.00, of which $5.00 was to go to Gordon and Bailey for something understood between themselves."

Upon request, "S. L. P." promised the name of Mr. "Six" should not be mentioned, as a copy of the report would prove; promising further a copy to Mr. "Six."

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of May 15, with Arthur Keep in the chair. Absent Matchett and Stahl, the latter excused. The financial report for the week ending May 13 showed: receipts, $71.35; expenditures, $231.67.

Section Clinton, Mass., reported the expulsion of Fred. Ordnung, he having admitted that he did not vote the full S. L. P. ticket. Section Long Island City, N. Y., sent a protest against so much space being used in the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE in the controversy now going on, which protest was placed on file. The Colorado State Committee asked for an extension of the time allotted for the Hickey tour; resolved, to instruct the Secretary to do the best he can with due regard to other States.

The Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

"The following matters were transacted at the meeting of Tuesday, May 9, 1899: Appeal by Helen Sawicka, in behalf of Branch 2, Section Buffalo, complaining that Central Committee refuses to recognize delegates from said Branch. Motion, that the Secretary write to the National Executive Committee and ask to demand of Section Buffalo, that the Central Committee recognize delegates from Branch 2, or give reasons for such refusal; failing to comply with this, the Central Committee is to be suspended and a new Committee elected.

"Statement from 'Academy of Social Science,' Milwaukee, Wis., was read, requesting the Board to recommend that a charter be issued to it as an English Section, giving reasons for such demand. Motion, that the communication be forwarded to the National Executive Committee, with request that a comrade be sent to Milwaukee to investigate the matter and if statements be found verified, to issue a charter for an English Section."

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Sections Buffalo and Milwaukee, and in regard to the latter also with the Board of Appeals, the matter of issuing charters being considered exclusively a prerogative of the National Executive Committee.

The National Secretary reported having written, as instructed, to the Board of Directors of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association demanding an explanation about THE PEOPLE'S mailing list having been used to send out the so-called English edition of the "Volkszeitung."

Charters were granted to new Sections at: Fairhaven, Wash.; North Smithfield, R. I., and Montrose, Colo. A copy of the new charter was also granted to Section Providence, R. I.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts.

To Massachusetts Comrades:—

The general vote on State Organizer resulted as follows:

J. F. Malloney, 277.
Louis Wolfson, 41.

L. D. USHER, Secretary S. C. C.

Michigan.

DETROIT.—Section Detroit is getting down to business. We organized a Jewish Branch in this city through the efforts of Comrade Jul. Becher, of New York. Having two Branches, with another soon to follow, we found it necessary to organize a Central Committee. We request all Sections or Central Committees that have printed by-laws to send a copy to Section Detroit, as it will save us a good deal of trouble in trying to get into good working order. We opened our open air agitation last Saturday night down at the "Monument." The comrades just poured hot shot into the crowd for an hour and a half.

New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY.

WHEREAS, It is an axiom of Socialist political economy that the wage working class is despoiled of the wealth which it creates, by the capitalist—all but enough to afford a bare subsistence—therefore the wage earning class can have no interest in "tax reform" which is an issue between factions of that class which plunders the working class, and

WHEREAS, The "Volkszeitung," a Socialist daily paper, having promulgated the un-Socialistic and tactically injurious doctrine that the wage working class is the tax paying class, and despite the fact that its position having been proved untenable, it still persists in pursuing such course to the detriment of the party, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the 7th Ward Branch, S. L. P., Jersey City, N. J., emphatically protests against such action on the part of the editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" as being calculated to confuse and mislead the working class of THIS country. Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the "Volkszeitung," "Vorwaerts" and THE PEOPLE.

New York.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the General Committee, May 13, 1899. Meeting at 64 East 4th street. Comrades Moren and Keep presided. The Committee on Credentials reports favorably on the following delegates: New York—12th A. D., H. Lichtenberg and Franklin in place of Reich and Katz; 16th A. D., H. Friedman in place of R. Brandstetter; 28th A. D., M. Rosenberg in place of Michauer. Brooklyn—7th A. D., Br. 2, Peter Fiebiger; 8th Ward Br. 1, Andrew Bahnsen in place of Ray; 24th and 25th Ward, Louis Slothern in place of Guttenberger; 26th Ward Br. 2, J. Seidel; Danish Br., L. Rasmussen in place of C. Hausen.

26 new members admitted.

Charges against M. Schoenborn preferred by 7th A. D., and against J. Heinrich by L. Abelson, referred to Grievance Committee.

The first point in the report of the Executive Committee was the report on the investigation in the late proceedings of the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association. The Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

"The General Committee of Section New York calls upon the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to declare unequivocally its subordination at all times to the Party, as we cannot regard the Association in any other light than as a Committee of the Party for the performance of a Party function, though it is endowed with a legal existence owing to the exigencies of the law of this State.

"The editorial management of the 'Volkszeitung' is to be entirely in accord with the decisions of the Party, local, State and national."

This report, together with the resolutions embodying our demands, are to be transmitted to the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association.

It was moved to accept the report and concur in the recommendations. The debate was protracted till 1 a. m., when the meeting adjourned. Debate will be resumed at the next meeting.

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

[The protocol or findings of the City Executive Committee, which confirm the statements in the Article "Sign-Posts" and in the subsequent statement by the National Executive Committee, will be published in full in the next issue, space preventing the doing so in this.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—A special meeting of Section Philadelphia will be held on Sunday evening, May 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. As there is considerable business at hand, it is urged that the members be punctual in attendance. As we are undergoing somewhat of a change in the method of organization in this city in forming into Ward Clubs, it has been considered advantageous to adopt a uniform code of procedure throughout the various Clubs as well as an effective constitution and by-laws to govern the same. The Committee has been working on these for some time and will make its report at this meeting. There will also be under discussion a resolution from Section Pittsburg which merits earnest consideration. All members should make it a point to be present at this meeting.

FRANK STREIT, Secretary.

Rhode Island.

Comrades:—The annual picnic of the S. L. P. will be held Sunday, May 28, at 11 a. m., on Fassal's Farm, Pocasset Road, Manton. The heavy expense incident to conducting the Congressional and municipal elections last fall and the State election this spring has saddled a debt of $125 on the Party. A vigorous open air campaign this summer has been planned, but this debt must be wiped out and a surplus put into the treasury to permit us to do the work contemplated. Comrades and friends in Providence, and those outside who can possibly come to Providence, should attend this picnic and personally assist in making it a financial success. Fassel's Farm is the first on the left hand side of Pocasset Road, Manton. Ride on Manton avenue cars (not Manton avenue and Centredale) to end of route; take road to the left at the point where the cars stop, and Pocasset Road is the first turn to the left from this road. The farm is only a few minutes' walk from the cars. A party wagon will carry women and children from the cars.

R. I. State Committee, S. L. P.
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

"Daily People" Conference.

Meeting of "Daily People" Conference held on May 8, with Comrade A. Gillhauss and Lafley in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Delegates from the 16th, 18th and 20th N. Y. A. D.'s, 24th and 25th Ward, Brooklyn, and Danish Branch, Kings Co., were seated. The 1st and 3d A. D. donated 40 cents towards defraying the expenses of the Conference; the 18th A. D., 81. "Daily People" Clubs have been organized in the 20th and 34th A. D.'s; others will be organized in the near future.

The Executive Committee reported that it heard and endorsed the plan presented by Comrade Berger to create a demand for a daily organ of the S. L. P. by increasing the circulation of the weekly PEOPLE.

In order to accomplish this, every member of the Party and of the "Daily People" Clubs shall be provided with subscription lists and card authorizing him to collect subscriptions and funds for the weekly PEOPLE. Report was accepted.

The E. C. was instructed to confer with the managers of THE PEOPLE to ascertain whether any inducement could be offered to members engaged in that work.

The E. C. furthermore reported that it decided to issue a manifesto to all members and sympathizers of the Party all over the country, setting forth the object of the Conference, the necessity of a daily organ and calling upon them for aid in its work. Comrades De Leon and Kinneally have been elected to draw same up.

The E. C. also decided to open the agitation of the Conference by holding a mass meeting within the next three weeks.

The Conference authorized the E. C. to make all arrangements for the meeting as well as to attend to the printing and purchasing of all necessary things.

Delegates were instructed to see that all members of their respective organizations are readers of THE PEOPLE.

As many delegates do not attend the meetings of the Conference, it was decided to take up a roll-call of organizations at 10 p. m. at every meeting and publish the result in the reports. Delegates from the following organizations responded:

New York—1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 10th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 30th Br. 2, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th A. D.'s.

Brooklyn—24th Ward Br., 5th A. D., 13th and 14th Br. 2, Danish Br., Kings Co.; Section Elizabeth and N. E. C. S. L. P.

After having instructed the E. C. to look for a more central place to meet in, the meeting was adjourned to Monday evening, May 22.

S. KLEIN, Secretary.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.
(Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Marx and Engels:	
The Communist Manifesto	$0.10
Karl Marx:	
Value, Price and Profit	.35
Wage Labor and Capital	.05
A Discourse on Free Trade	.25
Capital, $1.20; cloth	1.75
Frederick Engels:	
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science	.05
Ferdinand Lassalle:	
The Workingman's Programme	.10
What is Capital	.05
Edward Bernstein:	
Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer	1.00
Karl Kautsky:	
The Capitalist Class	.05
The Proletariat	.05
The Class Struggle	.05
The Co-operative Commonwealth	.05
Paul Lafargue:	
The Evolution of Property	1.00
The Right to be Lazy	.10
The Religion of Capital	.05
George Plechanoff:	
Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.40
James Connolly:	
Erin's Hope	.05
Wm. S. McClure:	
Socialism	.10
Daniel De Leon:	
Reform or Revolution	.05
What Means This Strike?	.05
Lucien Sanial:	
The Socialist Almanac	.50
Territorial Expansion	.05
The New Trusts, etc	.05
John Hobson:	
Evolution of Modern Capitalism	1.25
H. de B. Gibbins:	
English Social Reformers	1.00
Industrial History of England	1.20
British Commerce and Colonies	.60
J. Stephen Jeans:	
Trusts, Pools and Corners	1.00
H. D. Lloyed:	
Wealth against Commonwealth	1.00
Prof. Thorold Rogers:	
Six Centuries of Work and Wages, cloth	.75
Vanderwelde and Massart:	
Parasitism, Organic and Social	1.00

Attention is called to the re-publication of the leaflet "Downfall of the Small Producer," by Karl Kautsky; $1.50 per 1,000.

Catalogues mailed free of charge on application.

GRAND PIC-NIC
— OF THE —
West Side Ass.-Districts, S. L. P.,

..... on .....
Pfingst Sunday, May 21,
— 1899. —
Prize Bowling, Price Shooting and Ball Game for Gentlemen.
DANCING.
Also various Games for Ladies and Children.

..... at .....
Hugo Kroebel's Boulevard Park
(Formerly Floral Park),
Angelique Street & Boulevard,
WEST HOBOKEN, New Jersey,
above Union Hill Schuetzen-Park.
Strict Union Arrangements.

For the Benefit of the Election Fund.

TICKETS - - a Person - - 10 Cents.

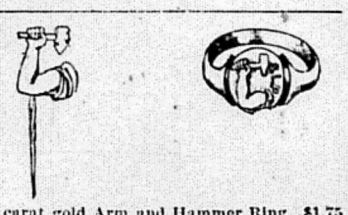
Kroebel's Boulevard Park can be reached from 42d St., 14th St., Christopher and Barclay Sts. Ferries. Take Summit Ave. Car to Angelique St. and Boulevard. 415

A LADY COMRADE, widow with a child, a first-class dressmaker, who is fighting a very hard struggle for existence in New York City, would be thankful for information as to any out of town place, that could bid her a fair chance of building up an existence—giving dressmaking business. Address, A. T., c. o. THE PEOPLE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Next meeting will take place
MONDAY EVE., MAY 22, 1899,
AT NO. 98 AVENUE C.
Delegates should not fail to attend, important business will come up; also organizations not yet represented should elect delegates. 420

First Anniversary of the Scientific Monthly
"NEUE ZEIT."
(Published by the Jewish-speaking S. L. P. Organizations.)
Saturday Eve., May 20, '99,
—AT—
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
Lexington Ave., 43d and 44th Sts.
GRAND CONCERT & BALL.
Tableau:
"THE LAST HOUR OF CAPITALISM."
Comrade MORITZ RUTHER, S. L. P. member of the Holyoke, Mass., Board of Aldermen, will deliver an address and relate his experiences as a Socialist Alderman.
TICKETS, 15 CENTS.
To be had at the office of the "Abendblatt," 9 Rutgers street, and "Volkszeitung."
The privilege of the Roof Garden has been secured in case of warm weather. 421



10 carat gold Arm and Hammer Ring.. $1.75
10 carat gold Scarf-pin..... 1.00
Sterling silver Arm and Hammer Ring, 0.50
Suitable for Presents.
Beautiful and Durable.
Sent, mail prepaid, upon receipt of price.
THE PEOPLE,
184 William St., New York City.
LABOR NEWS CO.,
147 East 23d St., New York City.
On mail orders, state exact size of Ring wanted.

KARL MARX NEVER LOOKED SO WELL

as when he sat for the picture from which our etching is made.
India proofs, 19 x 24 inches, with autograph and emblem of Arm and Hammer, sent postage prepaid to any address on receipt of $1.00
KIHN & HALL.
111 Libert Str., New York
Also for sale by THE PEOPLE. 416

DISCUSSION MEETING
under the auspices of the
Yorkville Agitation Committee,
SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899,
(8 p. m.)
No. 206 EAST 86th Sreet
Order of business is as follows:
1. Controversy between the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE.
2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.
Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited.
Only members in good standing are admitted upon presenting their card of membership. 419

SOMERVILLE, MASS.
THE PEOPLE is for sale at P. R. Valentine's store, 27 Webster avenue.

BROOKLYN
LABOR LYCEUM,
949-955 Willoughby Av.
(Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.)
Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings
Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics
Workmen Patronize Your Own Home

Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,
Undertakers & Embalmers,
506 6th Str., near Avenue A.
Telephone Call: 1173 Spring. 357
BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. B. SALISBURY,
Counselor at Law,
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
Office Workingmens Coop. Insur. Association.
Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

L. Goldmann's Printing Office,
cor. New Chambers and William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines
German and English.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney at Law,
320 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1014 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 333

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 139

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 39

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhuber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 272

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 300

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 15,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.0 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamton Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Manchester, N. H. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lusers, Altoona, Pa. Chicago, Ill. 239 Cleveland, Ohio.

For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

Carl Klingelhoeffer,
Graduate of the University of Berlin.
ANGEL PHARMACY, Established 1850.
74 Ave. A, Corner 5th st. 400
Telephone Call, 1345 Spring. NEW YORK